

FRANKFORT WEEKLY NEWS.

AND ROUNDABOUT

XXXI.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 15, 1908.

No. 49

NARROW ESCAPE

Of Frankfort's Most Distinguished Men.

Gen. Fayette Hewitt Falls Down Stairs.

Cuts and Bruises On Face Only Injury.

AGED VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Gen. Fayette Hewitt, one of the most distinguished citizens of Kentucky, who is spending his declining years at his home in Frankfort, narrowly escaped serious injury at his home and, as it is, he has several cuts and bruises on his face. Gen. Hewitt fell down a short flight of steps, from the bed room into the bath room, and struck on his face. Members of the Hewitt family heard him fall and found Gen. Hewitt bleeding profusely from a cut on the cheek and another on the chin. He was picked up and a physician summoned but the veteran of the war refused to be knocked out by a little thing like a fall and he is now able to be up and about in his room.

Gen. Hewitt has been in failing health for several months and at various times it was feared that he might die. Each time he would rally and after a few days would be able to walk about his house and yard. He has been on the street only a few times in several months but the prospects are that he will live several years longer. Gen. Hewitt insists on waiting on himself and does not like to be an invalid.

He had not been well for several days ago and was just getting back to his normal condition when he fell. He had arisen in the night and started for the bathroom. The bathroom is lower than the bed room which is occupied by Gen. Hewitt and in going down the steps leading to the bath room, Gen. Hewitt stumbled and pitched forward on his face. On account of his years it is remarkable that no bones were broken by the fall and Gen. Hewitt feels that he was lucky in escaping with such slight injuries. He was considerably jolted and shaken by the fall and has not entirely recovered from the effects of it. Nothing of a serious nature, however, will result and the General expects to be out in a few days.

Gen. Hewitt is one of the most distinguished men in Kentucky and is known all over the country on account of his learning and his record during the Civil war.

FRANKFORT BEST PLACE FOR HOME.

FRED NICHOLS RETURNS AFTER TRYING OKLAHOMA AND WILL NOT LEAVE AGAIN.

"Frankfort is good enough for me and I am never going to wander away from this place again."

This is the sentiment of a large number of persons who are now making Frankfort their home, but it was expressed most recently by Fred Nichols, who went to Oklahoma to live. Mr. Nichols did not stay there long, and after looking about him, decided that Kentucky was far better than Oklahoma, so he packed his belongings again and came back to Frankfort as quickly as the trains could bring him.

Mr. Nichols has spent all his days in Frankfort, but every now and then he has moved away. Each time he comes back in a few weeks, and this last excursion resulted in the conviction that Frankfort is the only place on the map worth living in. He has now settled for good.

FIVE INJURED

When Cars Run Into Bumper In Depot.

Kentucky Rifle Team In Crash At Cincinnati.

Capt. Jackson Morris Suffers Broken Ribs.

CLOSE CALL FOR MANY SOLDIERS.

Cincinnati, Aug. 14.—Several members of the Kentucky State Guard rifle team, on their way to compete in the contest at Camp Perry, Ohio, narrowly escaped fatal injuries when the tourist car which bore them crashed into a bumper in Grand Central Station last evening. Five of them were so badly hurt that Doctor Kearns, railroad surgeon, and Dr. T. C. Minor, who were soon on the scene, found a heavy task before them in ministering to the wounded.

The men most seriously injured are Captain Jackson Morris, of Frankfort, internally Sergeant Wiley Morris, McWorter, ribs probably broken; Lieutenant Foster Helm, Lexington, back wrenched; Captain Felix Kerlek, of Louisville, head and neck bruised; W. H. Ratcliff, Lexington, cuts on side and right leg.

Nineteen men were on the special car attached to train No. 32, of the Louisville & Nashville division. The train left Lexington at 2:40 p. m. and was due to reach Cincinnati at 6:10 p. m. It came in only two minutes late, and was backing down track No. 1, preparatory to stopping, when Conductor Sorrell saw there was something wrong. Instead of slowing down the momentum of the train increased as it neared the station. The conductor called on the air brakes, but they failed to respond. In desperation, he rushed to the rear platform and frantically twisted the hand brake. This failed to have any effect, and, with the train moving at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour and the seven cars dragging the engine, it crashed into the bumper with such force that it shook the entire station.

Several of the soldiers were on the rear platform and seeing what was coming, braced themselves and so escaped injury, but those on the inside were all more or less bruised, in addition to the five men who were more seriously hurt. Passengers in the forward cars were also badly shaken up, and several of them sustained slight bruises.

The impact was so great that the heavy bumper was wrenched from its foundation, the big iron braces bent and twisted.

Among the Kentucky riflemen were many of the most prominent young men in the State under command of Major Victor K. Dodge, of Lexington. They were the winners of the contest near Frankfort, and expected to add to their laurels on the Camp Perry national range.

Capt. Jackson Morris is Assistant Secretary of State, and it was he who sustained the most serious injuries. It is thought his ribs are broken, and that he is badly injured internally.

Regardless of their injuries, the men insisted on proceeding to Camp Perry to witness the shoot, whether they are able to participate or not, so their car was attached to the Big Four train, which left Cincinnati at 9:20 p. m.

TO LIVE IN COVINGTON.

Mrs. Julia Hopple South and her mother, Mrs. Hopple, have gone to Covington to make their home. Mrs. South recently filed suit for divorce from her husband, Sam South.

Mrs. Wm. T. Barret left Monday for Wequetonsing, Mich., where she will remain until early in the fall.

MUST SUE

To Get Money Appropriated By Legislature.

Normal School And State University Bill.

Will Have To Go Through Court of Appeals.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SO ADVISES.

Suit must be brought to determine the constitutionality of the act appropriating half a million dollars to the State university and the two normal schools before the State Auditor will pay any of the money which was appropriated. Attorney General James Breathitt Friday afternoon gave his opinion to the Auditor, in which he says that such grave doubt exists as to the constitutionality of the act and the right of the Legislature to appropriate money without submitting the question to the vote of the people, that he would advise a friendly suit before any payment is made. The Attorney General does not say that the act is unconstitutional, but advises the Auditor not to pay the money, even the annual appropriation for the State university, until the Court of Appeals has passed on the act.

The opinion of the Attorney General means that the three educational institutions cannot get the money appropriated until the Court of Appeals has passed on the constitutionality of the act, and it will require several months for the case to be reached in the highest court. The delay need not be long, as Judge Breathitt points out in his opinion, but he suggests that it would be best to wait until after the courts have passed on the case. Frank P. James, the State Auditor, will hold up the warrants which have been drawn on the Treasurer until after a decision by the Court of Appeals and will refuse to pay the money.

By the act of last session, the largest appropriation ever made for educational purposes was made. The act appropriated half a million dollars to the State university and the normal schools, and increased the annual appropriations of the three institutions by \$70,000. The bill was hard fought in the House, and was passed only after a bitter contest. The Governor was about to veto the act, but finally was prevailed upon to sign it. When the time came to draw the appropriation for annual maintenance, the State university ran into another snag, the Auditor refused to pay the money, holding that there was doubt about the power of the Legislature to make the appropriation. It was the extra annual appropriation for the State university which caused the appeal to the Attorney General. The university wanted the money, which was to be paid out of the money for the current fiscal year.

In his opinion, the Attorney General says that the money for the schools and for the university must be paid out of the general expense fund and no special fund can be set aside, even if the appropriation is legal. He also holds that the appropriation cannot take precedence over the money necessary for the other expenses of the State, and if there is no money left after the expenses of the State have been paid, then the schools would have to go without. The whole question is now to be threshed over in the courts.

Miss Ruth Jilson has returned from Versailles, where she was the guest of Miss Virginia Thompson.

Mrs. Jno. W. Gaines entertained as her guests during the week Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sharp, of St. Louis.

Miss Bonnie Mitchell spent the week in Versailles, as the guest of Miss Ethel Olson.

NEW USE

Suggested For Famous Old State House.

May Be Occupied By Court Of Appeals.

Governor Favors The Proposed Plan.

QUESTIONS IN UNSETTLED STATE.

A new use has been found for the old State House and the suggestion comes from a less authority than Gov. A. G. Wilson. It is proposed to remodel and refit the inside of the old building and have it used exclusively by the Court of Appeals, as a temple of justice. The suggestion is that the court take over the entire building, which could be changed inside to suit the needs of the court, at a cost of not more than \$10,000, and use it as the Supreme Court of the United States uses its portion of the Capitol at Washington. This plan would insure the preservation of the building and would put the Court of Appeals where it is much easier to reach than if the court had the quarters provided in the new Capitol.

This whole matter will be submitted to the Court of Appeals as soon as the Judges return from their summer vacations. At present the plan is in no definite form, and has not been considered seriously, but there is said to be good prospects that the suggestion made by the Governor will be carried out. It has been talked about before, but nothing came from an authoritative source concerning such a use for the old building. Now that the Governor has expressed his approval of such a plan, it is probable that the suggestion will be considered seriously.

By making some changes in the internal arrangement of the old building it could be perfectly adapted to the uses of the court. It has been suggested that the Senate chamber be changed so as to make the floor level, some of the windows cut down so as to give more light, and this room be used by the court when on the bench. The House chamber could be used as a consultation room and the present court room could be used by the clerk of the court, who could spread out considerably and have much more room than he has at present. The law library would be allowed to remain as it is now, with Frank Kavanaugh, the librarian, in charge, as at present. The reference library and such books as would be used by the Legislature or the various branches of the State departments, would be located in the new capitol as planned at present.

The Supreme Court has settled itself in the central portion of the new capitol at Washington, and is complete master of that part of the capitol. No one is allowed to make any changes without permission from the court.

Gov. Wilson was telling a story about this the other day, when he was talking about the plan to have the Kentucky Court of Appeals use the old State House.

"One day the architect of the capitol went into the Supreme Court rooms, to make some changes," said the Governor. "The chief officer of the court stopped the architect and asked him what he was doing in there. He replied that he was the architect of the capitol and proposed making some changes."

"If you do not want to go to jail for contempt, you had better get out of here," the officer said. "If you want to make any change in this part of the building, you will have to lay the matter before the court, and they will tell you what to do. The court controls this, and will not allow any one to interfere with its rights."

"The court has settled itself there and rules with a rod of iron," continued the Governor, "and the Court

of Appeals might do the same thing with this old building. The people will never permit its being destroyed, and it should be put to some use. It seems to me that the best possible use for it would be to have the Court of Appeals here. The building looks like a temple of justice with its columns in front and it would make an ideal place for the court."

Owing to the distance from the main hotels and the railroad station, it is thought that the location of the Court of Appeals in the new capitol is going to prove inconvenient for the lawyers who practice before the court. Many of them come up on the morning trains and have only a short time here. It is easy for them to reach the court now and they are going to find it inconvenient when they have to go to the south side to reach the court rooms. It is said that the judges of the court hate to leave their present quarters, and that they would favor staying in the State House.

Handsome quarters for the court have been prepared in the new capitol, and it was expected that the court would occupy them. The library is also to be housed there, according to the plans of the Capitol Commission, which built the new capitol. However, the proposed change would be easily made. Frank Kavanaugh has two assistants in the library and his assistants could easily attend to the reference library, which would be in the new capitol. This would leave Mr. Kavanaugh free to attend to the law library, which is the most important branch of the library. The whole question has been presented, as yet, only tentatively, but something may come of it.

EDWARD L. SAMUEL DIES OF OLD AGE.

PRESIDENT NATIONAL BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY PASSES AWAY.

Grief over the death of his wife, and the infirmities incident to old age, caused the death early Friday morning of Edward L. Samuel, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Frankfort. He passed away at his home, the end coming peacefully. Mr. Samuel was 81 years old and since the death of his wife, one year ago, has never been the same. He had no children, but several nephews and nieces he had reared are left to mourn him.

Mr. Samuel has been president of the National Branch Bank of Kentucky since it was made into a national bank. In his early life he was in the grocery business in Frankfort, where he was born and reared. He went to Louisville and took a position with the Bank of Kentucky some years before the war. Later he came back to Frankfort as cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, which had been established in 1835. This position Mr. Samuel held for about forty years. He was an elder in the northern branch of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and was one of the most highly esteemed and substantial citizens of Frankfort.

Railway Company Wants Right To Bid.

The question of the right of the city of Lexington to sell a franchise for a street railroad line and provide in the ordinance authorizing such a sale that the Lexington City Railroad Company cannot bid on the franchise was argued before Judges O'Rear and Settle, of the Court of Appeals Friday afternoon. The street railway company of Lexington, which is excluded from bidding, seeks an injunction to restrain the city from excluding it. The case was argued by Judge Jere Morton and Samuel Wilson, representing the railroad company, and Major J. Embury Allen, city solicitor, and Bailey Berry, representing the city. The points of law involved are much the same as those involved in the Fetter franchise case, from Louisville.

Judge and Mrs. Edw. C. O'Rear were in Louisville during the week as guests at the Seelbach.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Polsgrove spent several days in Louisville during the week, as the guests of friends.

LONG DELAY

Before New Capitol Will Be Occupied.

Cannot Be Finished Before Next Spring.

Power House Will Require Six Months.

NO PLANS NOW FOR THE DEDICATION

Instead of occupying the new capitol in September, it is now practically certain that the new building will not be used until next spring and possibly not until summer, when there is no need for fires. It will be at least six months before the power plant and heating apparatus is installed and until the heating plant is ready for use the building can not be occupied. Ground has not yet been broken for the power plant and it will require 120 working days to complete this plant. This is four months, not including Sundays or holidays and when it rains work will stop. As rain is to be expected during the next few months frequently, it means that the power plant will not be completed in less than six months. That would throw the completion of the plant into February and even then many things will be necessary before the building can be used.

"We delayed too long, that is all there is to it," said Frank P. James, State Auditor and a member of the Capitol Commission. "We should have let the contract for the power plant as soon as the Legislature adjourned last winter. If we had done that, we might be able to get into the building this fall, but we will be lucky now if we get it ready for use by next spring."

Mr. James and Capt. Ed Farley, State Treasurer, also a member of the Commission, were asked if they had taken up the plans for the dedication of the building.

"What is the use of talking about dedication now, when we can not dedicate the building for nearly a year?" they replied. "The building can not be used until the power plant is ready for it will be cold and we would have no way to heat the building. Then they have to dig a tunnel and if the weather is bad, as it will be, it will delay that work, so that it will be in February before the power plant is completed, if it is finished at that time."

Frankfort people are much disappointed that the handsome new capitol is not to be used this winter. It was expected that the building would be furnished within the next few weeks and would be occupied by the first of November. Now the announcement is made that the commission does not hope to have the building ready for use before spring and Frankfort is sorry. The present Capitol Commission is trying its best to get things finished and regrets the delay but regards it as unavoidable now.

Man Will Recover Without a Stomach.

An operation that is rarely performed was made several days ago at St. Joseph's hospital in Lexington, when, the stomach of Richard Gentry, of Athens, was removed on account of severe trouble with it. The operation is one that has not been made more than five or six times in the United States and is said to be the only one that has ever been made in Lexington.

The physician having the case in charge called in consultation two of his associates. After a consultation it was decided to make this operation and Mr. Gentry was immediately notified of the ordeal.

Richard Gentry is a farmer living near Athens. He is growing stronger every day, although he eats nothing but predigested and liquid foods.

MODERN STORE

Will Soon Be Ready For R.
K. McClure & Sons.

New Departments For Women To Be Opened.

Ready-to-Wear Goods Of Every Kind.

BUILDING NEARING COMPLETION.

Frankfort people are soon to have the chance to do business at the largest department store in Central Kentucky, and they will not have to go away from Frankfort to find the best of everything. The women especially will be cared for and can find everything worn by a woman in the ready-to-wear department. Albert McClure is now in the East buying goods for the big store, and it will be opened to the public within a month. The first three floors of the new McClure building, are now plastered and are almost ready for occupancy. The whole building is beginning to take on its final appearance, and is one of the handsomest structures to be found in the State.

The McClure Department Store will occupy the first three floors and the basement and the building was erected with this in view. Mr. McClure believes that Frankfort is large enough to support a department store of the kind found in Louisville, and his faith in the city is being given a trial which will prove that he is right. The new building is modern in every respect, and is expressly adapted to the needs of the kind of a store McClure & Sons intend to establish.

Every bit of floor space in the new building is now taken and all the offices will be occupied as soon as the building is ready. When the seven-story building was erected there was much doubt expressed as to the ability to rent the offices in it, but Mr. McClure's faith in Frankfort has been justified, and the new building will have all the tenants it can hold.

The new department store will have 24,000 feet of floor space.

In addition to lines already carried, complete lines of millinery, notions, cloaks, suits, furs, &c., in fact, everything ready-to-wear for ladies and children will be added. The store will specialize in ready-to-wear garments following in this the acknowledged trend in all the larger cities.

The first floor will be devoted to men's hats and furnishing goods, small leather goods, ladies' gloves, hosiery, notions, toilet articles, &c. The second floor will be given over to shoes and men's and boys' clothing, each department having a floor space of about 3,000 square feet. The entire third floor will be used for ladies' and children's garments, millinery, furs, &c. In the basement will be trunks, heavy rubber goods, &c.

The show windows will be furnished in mahogany and the furniture throughout will be either mahogany or birch. In order to give one an idea of the magnitude of the store it can be said that it will have more show window space than any in Louisville with two exceptions, and that if it only occupied one story in height it would cover all the space on St. Clair street from Main to Selbert's, running back a depth of 80 feet.

Louisville Democrats

Enjoy Real Harmony.

For the fourth successive time Congressman Swager Sherley was nominated Monday to represent the Fifth district of Kentucky, comprising the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, in the lower house of the National Congress. Perhaps never before in the history of Democratic contests in the Fifth District was the result, the nomination of Mr. Sherley, reached in a more harmonious manner. Although there was not a discordant note or dissenting voice in the proceedings, it was far from the suppressed silence that often follows the lash of the political boss.

No one is immune from kidney trouble, so just remember that Foley's Kidney Remedy will stop the irregularities and cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. For sale by all druggists.

WOODYARD PROMOTED.

Capt. T. M. Woodyard, of Lexington, who has been keeper of the arsenal here, has been appointed a clerk in the Adjutant General's office, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Col. Garnett Ripley to be Assistant Adjutant General. Capt. Woodyard has been in charge of the arsenal since the Republicans have been in office, and has been a capable custodian. His place at the arsenal is taken by Sergt. Risk, of Company C, Second Infantry, Lexington, who has been detailed by Gen. Johnson to have charge of the arsenal.

Convict Writes Letter
To Gov. Willson.

PROTESTS THAT HE IS INNOCENT, BUT HAS SERVED HIS EIGHT YEAR SENTENCE.

Protesting that he is innocent of the crime for which he was convicted and after serving the sentence imposed by the court, William Henry Montgomery, a negro, sent here from Louisville, on a charge of house-breaking, addressed a letter to Gov. Willson in which he stated his case. Montgomery has been a painter in the penitentiary here for several years and has been a trusty during that time. His record in the prison has been good and the prison officials say that he has not a mark against him. Montgomery's sentence will expire August 28. The following is the letter to the Governor:

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 8, 1908.—The Hon. Augustus E. Willson, Governor of Kentucky.—Sir: I am aware that in writing this letter I can not hope you to believe the truth of a simple statement made in this manner and by a man convicted of crime. More so, when it becomes known to you that I, the writer, have now but twenty days to serve of an eight (8) year sentence. But I do not write to beg of you a pardon, nor do I feel that this letter can influence you to such an end. But I do write to say a taxpayer and resident has now served an eight-year sentence in prison. I am from Louisville, and on the night of March 22, 1902, I started from Fourth and Green streets to my home with two paint brushes in my possession. I was arrested by Officer Hugh McKensie, charged with loitering. Later it developed through officer James Kinnarney, that a house had been broken into and the brushes stolen. I was given the term of years. Mr. Kinnarney having taken my case from the arresting officer, I have about completed the sentence imposed upon me by law, and when I get out of prison I shall leave the State forever. But though I have paid the penalty, though I have suffered these years, I know I have yet to see the house, cottage or dwelling from which it is claimed I had stolen the paint brushes, which the owner valued at 25 cents. I will soon return now to my home, my wife and family, and if God so wills I trust to never be separated from them again. I am your humble servant,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
State Prison.

Millstream Stud Will
Lose Its Best Animal.

IMPORTED ADAM WILL BE SENT
TO FRANCE FOR SALE. RESULT OF RACING LAW.

Adam, the great imported French thoroughbred stallion for which Francis R. Bishop two years ago paid \$75,000 in France, and which has been the premier sire of Millstream Stud, near this city, since his arrival here, is to be sent to France to be sold at auction along with a bunch of fifteen picked mares most of them in foal, to Adam, according to a report which has reached here, says the Lexington Leader.

This action has been decided on since the passage of the anti-betting law in New York and is the most important exportation of thoroughbred horses announced since the adverse legislation put a crimp in the thoroughbred industry.

It is said to be the intention of Messrs. Bishop, Painter & Miller, proprietors of the Millstream Stud to make a big reduction in their Kentucky breeding establishment, and with this end in view they have decided, it is said to sell Adam and a number of mares. Messrs. Bishop, Painter, Miller & Thomas Welsh, own the New Castle Stable at Saratoga, and as they are now there attending the races, the information sent out from there is regarded as authentic.

If a printer treats customers in the way in which he would like to be treated if a customer, he will never lack popularity.

NEW TRUSTEES

Will Have Charge Of Public Schools In County.

GOOD MEN ELECTED IN EVERY DISTRICT—FULL LIST ANNOUNCED.

Trustees for the management of the public schools of the county have been elected, and the list is made up of first class citizens. The trustees are men who have the interests of the schools and the county at heart. The following are the trustees, as announced by County Superintendent Jones:

- No. 1. (Woodlake)—J. A. Bridges.
- No. 2. (Roberts)—W. J. Riddle.
- No. 3. (Switzer)—James Jones.
- No. 4. (Pea Ridge)—Wm. Crutcher.
- No. 5. (Jett)—Ed. Shyrock.
- No. 6. (Mt. Zion)—Ezra Allison.
- No. 7. (Stoney Creek)—B. P. Marshall.
- No. 9. (Elkhorn)—J. L. Holton.
- No. 10. (Flat Creek)—Dr. R. B. Glan.
- No. 12. (Bailey's Mill)—Thos. W. Rodgers.
- No. 14. (Leestown)—Albert Blanton.
- No. 16. (Thorn Hill)—Alex. Kring.
- No. 17. (Swallowfield)—Calvert.
- No. 18. (Union)—T. H. Hill.
- No. 19. (Polk Moore)—Grey Allison.
- No. 20. (Fox Gap)—William Miner.
- No. 22. (Harvieland)—Sam Wiley.
- No. 23. (Bridgeport)—Ed. Kirk.
- No. 24. (Indian Gap)—Ira Webster.
- No. 25. (Glore)—Floyd Stivers.
- No. 26. (Purrlington)—J. P. Simon.
- No. 27. (Benson)—James Martin.
- No. 29. (Pleasant Ridge)—Forrest Harrod.
- No. 30. (Church)—J. A. Glass.
- No. 31. (Elmville)—Solomon Steele.
- No. 33. (Gregory)—R. L. Gregory.
- No. 34. (South Benson)—Taylor Parrent.
- No. 35. (Bryant)—S. A. Hulette.
- No. 36. (Bloomington)—T. E. Dalley.
- No. 37. (Walcutt)—G. D. Laceyfield.
- No. 38. (Peak's Mill)—Dr. G. A. Budd.
- No. 39. (Pleasant View)—Abe Watkins.
- No. 40. (New Hope)—Van Harrod.
- No. 41. (Cedar Grove)—Zack Church.
- No. 42. (Lebanon)—Albert Thompson.
- No. 43. (Harp)—Henry Ball.
- No. 44. (Crutcher)—Ed. Stafford.
- No. 45. (Rocky Branch)—Quincy Sheets.
- No. 47. (Terry)—Lester Terry.
- No. 48. (Harrod)—L. Harrod.
- No. 49. (Choateville)—R. G. Tharp.
- No. 50. (Thorn Hill)—Wm. Claxton.

Goebel Monument
Ready For Unveiling.

HAS BEEN ERECTED IN CEMETERY HERE, BUT IS KEPT CAREFULLY COVERED.

The Goebel monument is now in place in the Frankfort cemetery over the last resting place of William Goebel. The statue has been placed on the pedestal and the whole thing is covered, ready for the formal unveiling, which will take place in September if Arthur Goebel is able to be here at that time. The statue has attracted a great deal of attention but the covering is kept on and there is no chance to see the statue itself, even by lifting up the covering, as the contractors have been careful to prevent any glimpse of the figure of Goebel being seen until the unveiling.

The pedestal on which the statue rests is of granite and is massive, rising thirty feet from the ground. The statue is some taller than was Mr. Goebel, being made this way on account of perspective changing the measurements. As viewed from below the statue, which is thirty feet from the ground, looks to be only as tall as was Mr. Goebel, although actually the bronze figure is several inches higher than was the former Democratic leader.

Quinn Cogar In Race
For County Assessor.

Announcement was made at Midway of the candidacy of R. Quinn Cogar, son of Judge J. L. Cogar, for the office of Assessor of Woodford county, subject to the action of the Democratic party. For several years during the administration of Governor Beckham he held a responsible position in the State Auditor's office in Frankfort, which he filled with credit.

Many Pensioners Wait
For Their Money.

KENTUCKIANS MAKE MISTAKES IN FILLING OUT THEIR PAPERS FOR AUGUST.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 pension payments in Kentucky, Louisville district, for August, will be delayed because of errors in filling out the application blanks and the new issue of vouchers. The cause of the delay takes which make it necessary to return the applications and vouchers to the old soldiers and their widows is a change in the style of blank forms used for this purpose. Uncle Sam, in an effort to simplify matters, has issued a new blank form, which is sufficiently variant from the blank which has been discarded and superseded because of its "complexity," to tie up the remittances of nearly 4,000 pensioners.

In the neighborhood of 26,000 pensions are handled through the Louisville office in charge of Maj. A. T. Wood, every quarter. The red tape in the office takes nothing for granted, so when nearly 4,000 of this quarter's applications were returned not filled out as per instructions, they have been placed aside to be mailed back. The new applications are simpler, but notaries and lawyers all over the State have been filling out the complex forms so long that there was a whole lot of stumbling over the writing of the simpler applications.

The new applications and vouchers appear simple. To fill them out correctly it is only necessary to follow to the letter the instructions in a placard surrounded by brackets. The stumbling block of about 3,000 of the notaries and lawyers was the affixing of the seal of their right to properly swear the pensioner. A placard bracketed footnote warns against allowing any part of the seal to fall below a certain line which crowds up close to some reading matter. Through a wholesale disregard of this red tape signal not to step over the little line with the seal, pension money will be delayed longer than customary in certain parts of Kentucky this month.

Chesapeake & Ohio R.
Schedule In effect June 23, 1908, subject to change without notice.

Limited for Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, West and Southwest.
9:40 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. Daily Limited.

For Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point and Norfolk.
10:15 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Daily.

23-1yr

Who
Will Be
President?

This is a Presidential Year, and every man must read to keep posted on politics. The

Courier-Journal

Henry Watterson,
Editor.

Is a Democratic Newspaper, but it prints the news as it develops. One dollar a year is the price of the :

Weekly
Courier-Journal

But you can get that Paper and the :

Weekly News
Both One Year
For \$1.25

If you will send your order to This Paper—Not to The Courier-Journal :

Daily Courier-Journal
\$6.00 a Year.

Weekly
Courier-Journal
\$2.00 a Year

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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

SCREEN
Your Home Now

BEFORE THE FLIES AND INSECTS GET BUSY.
WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS
AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYONE.

WHY NOT BEAUTIFY YOUR LAWN BY KEEPING THE GRASS CUT? WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

Lawn Mowers

EVER SHOWN IN THE CITY AT PRICES FROM \$3.00 TO \$14.00.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

North Star Refrigerators. Sherwin & Williams Paint
WE SOLICIT YOUR PHONE ORDERS AND MAKE PROMPT DELIVERY.

J. R. SOWER HARDWARE CO.

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MAIN STREET.

Dollars and Sense.

THE SENSIBLE BUYER WILL ALWAYS LOOK FOR WEARING VALUE IN A VEHICLE, AND HE KNOWS THAT THERE IS A PRICE, BELOW WHICH A GOOD VEHICLE CAN NOT BE MADE AND SOLD. OUR VEHICLES REPRESENT A DOLLAR IN VALUE FOR EVERY DOLLAR YOU PAY US. WE CAN PROVE THIS TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION IF GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY. DROP US A CARD AND OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL CALL TO SEE YOU.

SELLER CARRIAGE CO.

Incorporated.

VERSAILLES, KY.

H. K. WARD, President.

C. M. BROWNING, Sec.-Treas.

OUR FREE OFFER.

Every one of our subscribers will do well to take advantage of our special offer. By paying one year in advance you will be sent, postage prepaid, a first-class two-bladed pocket knife. This offer lasts until July 1, 1908.

We are presenting to the public the finest weekly paper in the State, and we have started on a campaign to double our circulation. Help us accomplish this end.

CAPITAL
HOTEL

E. E. WEITZEL, MANAGER.

Special attention given to the transfer of baggage. Use either phone. Oldest and best hostelry in the city.

By "THE FAN."

GAMES ABROAD.

GAMES AT HOME.

FOUND—A bunch of keys near State Penitentiary. Owner can recover same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

Frankfort Weekly News

Entered at the postoffice at Frankfort, Kentucky, as second-class mailable matter.

FRANKFORT PRINTING COMPANY.
INCORPORATED.

A. R. DUNLAP, Editor.
HUBERT FREELAND, Prop. and Mgr.
M. D. COYLE, Sec. and Treas.

TERMS—\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Of Nebraska.

For Vice-President,
JOHN W. KERN,
Of Indiana.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce **W. P. KIMBALL**, of Fayette county, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention, September 3.

We are authorized to announce **J. CAMPBELL CANTRILL**, of Scott county, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the action of the Democratic convention, September 3.

We are authorized to announce **WALTER WIGGINTON** as a candidate for fall of Franklin county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce **R. C. HIEATT** as a candidate for county judge of Franklin county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce **JAMES H. POLSGROVE** as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney of the Fourteenth Circuit Court District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce **ROBT. B. FRANKLIN**, of Franklin county, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party, in and for this the Fourteenth Circuit Court District.

We are authorized to announce **GEORGE T. DAVIS**, of Franklin county, as a candidate for election to the office of county attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

In the Saturday Evening Post there is now running a serial story called "Number 9009." It is the story of a convict and the way in which he is treated by the guards and prison officials. The story must have been written some time ago or treats of a prison which is antiquated. The story tells of the lock step and the prison odor, which comes, the author says, from many animals being caged together. Life in the prison is described in a gruesome and horrible way, and the system of spies and espionage by trustees is dwelt upon at great length. No. 9009 went into the prison with the intention of obeying the rules and trying to earn his good time, but he has incurred the enmity of one of the guards, who tries to trip him up and "break" him.

In few details would the story apply to the penitentiary here. In this penitentiary, as in nearly every one in the country, the lock step is no longer used. It has been abolished almost everywhere in the modern way of handling criminals with some idea of reforming them. The Frankfort penitentiary also has no prison odor. The prison is kept clean, and there is no odor of any kind in the cell house. Confining many men together in a large room, or caging them, as the story writer puts it, does not produce an odor. The odor came from lack of cleanliness and nothing else, and the Frankfort penitentiary, being clean, has not that odor.

A man over at Lawrenceburg, who served a year in the penitentiary here, left much pleased with the way things

were run, and said to a casual acquaintance, after being released:

"If a man wants a quiet comfortable place to live, with pretty good food, he should go to the penitentiary. It is all right down there."

Another thing that is dwelt upon in the story. The dungeon is described as horrible. It is depicted as a place of smooth steel, dark as total blindness, with no place to rest, except on a steel floor. In the Frankfort penitentiary there is a dungeon, but there is a cot in it, and bedding, and one can lie down and sleep in it. It is dark, very dark, and sound proof, but it can not be so bad, for one man stayed there for forty days and forty nights without giving up and going to work.

Many things about a penitentiary are not known and understood, and there are many kinds of prisons and many kinds of keepers. Under Col. E. E. Mudd, a convict who behaves himself and works, need not fear anything.

That old story about W. S. Taylor coming back to Kentucky has been revived again by the Louisville Post, which is always starting something. Gov. Willson says he knows nothing about it, and it looks like another one of the usual fakes which the Post is in the habit of printing. Taylor is not coming back until Gov. Willson sends a requisition for him, and it does not matter much whether he comes or not as the Governor has already indicated that a pardon is ready for him, and also Finley. Gov. Willson said, when he pardoned Powers and Howard, that he believes Poutsey alone responsible for the killing of Goebel. This certainly relieves Taylor from responsibility, and he should not be afraid to return to Kentucky.

The Louisville base ball team is playing the same kind of ball as that played by the Frankfort aggregation, and in both cities the home crowds are rooting for the pennant, believing that the home team will land it. Kentuckians generally are "pulling" for Louisville to win, and in Frankfort there is almost no much interest in the race as there is in Louisville.

Judge Taft is going to stay in Cincinnati this fall and will not make a tour of the country, telling the people why he should be elected President. He is going to try the McKinley plan of campaigning. When a man is as poor a speaker as Judge Taft it is not a bad plan.

Mr. Bryan knows just how to receive the formal notification of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for President, having had experience. This last was his third appearance in the role of leading man in a performance of that character.

The McClure building looks good to everybody who comes to Frankfort, and strangers are greatly impressed by it. The building marks a long step in advance for Frankfort. It would be a credit to any city in Kentucky, even Louisville.

The Optimist

By A. R. D.

This is the season of the county fair, that queer institution originally intended to promote and encourage the breeding of fine stock, but now diverted into competition by professional showers of horses and cattle. Some thousands of persons dress themselves in their best bib and tucker, go out to the fair grounds and tramp aimlessly about, round and round, and up and down, while the band plays and the music box with the "flying dutchman" grinds out bad music. In the ring are sundry horses or cows that nobody pays much attention to them, unless it is a roadster ring, in which case, as there is a possibility of a spill and someone being injured, there is plenty of attention given the show.

Things have changed at the county fair. It is not what it used to be. In the older days the people went to stay all day and see the stock and see each other. There

were few or no side attractions and the stock was the main and most important thing. Now the people go to see the crowd and the dozens of sideshows which operate on the grounds. It takes wild animal shows, wild west shows, Ferris wheels and sundry other shows of more or less merit, to draw out the crowd and even then the people do not go until after dinner. They go out for a few hours in the afternoon and the old-time way of serving dinner to one's family and friends, on the grounds, is almost a thing of the past. Those dinners were great. The Optimist went to one once and has never forgotten it. Especially has he not forgotten the pie.

It was at Fern Creek, near Louisville. Governor Joe Blackburn was to speak there and it was to be a sort of political gathering. The fair was old-fashioned. The products of the soil were shown in competition and the horses were not the main attraction. The Optimist went to the fair on a tallyho, with a crowd from Louisville which escorted Gov. Blackburn. It was hot and dusty and everybody was worn out when the fair grounds were reached after a long drive. The Optimist climbed down off that tallyho and looked around for acquaintance. He failed to find anybody that he knew and then he saw a sign of a place where one could get something to eat. There was plenty to eat there, but every man was a private one and one needed an invitation to eat before one could sit down to the tables of plenty. The Optimist was hungry and was roaming aimlessly, wishing he was at home, when a stunning looking girl rushed up and said:

"Why, Mr. Optimist, I am so glad to see you."

The Optimist was glad to see her, too, although he did not know who she was. He expressed his pleasure in a listless sort of way, however, for it was food he wanted.

"I want you to take dinner with us here," said the girl.

Life immediately assumed a more rosy hue to the Optimist and he told the girl again that he was glad to see her, unusually glad. That dinner was a thing long to be remembered. After many things that were good, they worked down to pie. There were two kinds of pie. Both kinds looked good and The Optimist chose a kind with which he was familiar. After eating a large piece of this kind, he was urged to eat another kind. He did so and that pie stands out in prominent bas relief whenever pie is mentioned. The name of the pie was not descriptive. It did not identify the pie. That is one could not tell from the name what were the ingredients of the pie. It was something like "cold water" pie, or something of that kind. But good, well it made every kind of pie tasteless, and nothing like it ever passed down the throat of the Optimist. It was black looking and thick and rich, and with a peculiar flavor that reached the right spot. That was several years ago. The Optimist has been trying ever since to find out the name of that pie and get some more like it, but he has never succeeded and, perhaps, it is just as well. The next piece of pie like that might not taste so good, and he would have a pleasant memory spoiled.

One thing one finds at the country fairs in Kentucky, that can not be found any other place in this country, and that is, five-gaited saddle horses. The gaited horses belong to Kentucky, and no other State produces or uses to any great extent, the real saddle horse. At every fair in this State the show of gaited-horses is one of the main attractions, and at any of the fairs one can see a ring of this class of horses that is better than one can find any other place in the country. It is common to see from six to ten horses in one ring for this type of animal, yet one can find them nowhere else. The biggest horse show in the country is at Madison Square Garden in New York. One year they had a class for gaited horses and had only three entries. The Easterner does not know the gaited horse. He rides a walk-trot horse that jolts him to death and thinks he is having a good time. He

does not know the joy of a fast rack or the delights of a good running walk. The gaited horse has everything that the three-gaited horse has, and more. Yet the Easterner, who has the most money for horses, and who does most to control the market, uses the three-gaited horse, and can not be persuaded that the other horse is best, because he has not ridden the better kind. The gaited saddle horse, which, frequently, is also adaptable to harness, is the poetry of horse flesh. The good one is common, and there are not so many even in Kentucky, which are a great go into a ring and be shown. If the demand at the auction block was greater there would be more of this type, and the Easterner would be a convert to a real saddle horse.

TELLS FARMERS

How They Can Increase Profits of Farm.

INSTITUTE BEGINS AT GLENWOOD PARK WITH GOOD ATTENDANCE.

Franklin county farmers attended the Farmers' Institute, held at Glenwood Park, Friday, in large numbers and showed much interest in the lectures by the farming experts, who told them how to make the most of their crops.

The first session was called to order by President Bedford Macklin, at 10 o'clock. After the invocation by the Rev. F. Harris, ex-Congressman South Trimble delivered an address of welcome, to which response was made by Lowell Roubush, of New Richmond, Ohio, one of the regular institute staff expert farmers. The Institute then got down to business and the program for the rest of the day and Saturday's sessions is as follows:

Object of Farmers' Institute T. W. Scott
..... Corn Culture, Seed Selection, &c., J. B. Walker
Hopkinsville, Ky.
Noon.

1:30 P. M.
Why Farmers Should Organize..... Hon. Campbell Cantrill
Why and How Farmers Should.. Raise Sheep Lowell Roubush
The Cause of Poor County Roads..... Judge J. H. Polsgrove
Relation of Good Roads to Schools, Churches and Society Supt. E. R. Jones
What the State Department is Doing for the Farmer Com. M. C. Rankin
Alfalfa in Kentucky J. B. Walker
Night Session, 7:30 P. M.

Music, vocal selection by local talent.
Recitation Lindsay South
Lecture Subject—Uncle Sam's Land of the Midnight Sun Lowell Roubush
Saturday, 10 A. M.

Invocation Rev. M. B. Adams
The Crime Against the Soil Lowell Roubush
Poultry Raising Dr. J. A. Posey
The Wife's Share on the Farm..... J. B. Walker
Open Discussion By the Ladies
1:30 P. M.

Farm and Town Sanitation Dr. E. E. Hume
What Does the Kentucky State Experiment Station Mean to Kentucky Prof. M. A. Scovell
Stock Feeding for Profit Lowell Roubush

Capt. Jackson Morris

Will Shoot First.

Capt. Jackson Morris will be the first Kentuckian to enter the competitive shooting at the National Rifle Match at Camp Perry, O. He will enter the team contests for five-men teams, shooting with a team from Washington, of which he has been a member for five years.

The Kentucky rifle team left Tuesday for Camp Perry, where they will stop for the next two weeks. The national match does not begin until August 24, but the Kentucky soldiers will do considerable practicing in the meantime. Many different matches will be decided and the Kentuckians will enter several contests before the shooting of the national match begins. The main difficulty in shooting at Camp Perry will be in learning the wind speed and how to gauge it.

Rush jobs have always been our hobby, and we have never yet failed to deliver a job when we promised it. Can our competitors make this statement.

TAFT THROWN.

Horse Grows Weary Of Carrying Weight.

ANKLES WEAK AND PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE GETS BAD TUMBLE.

Hot Springs, Va.—No comment for publication in the newspapers on the acceptance speech of W. J. Bryan is to be made by W. H. Taft. This decision was announced by the Republican candidate to-day, even before he had opportunity to read the Bryan speech.

This reading he said he wished to do with great deliberation, and should its perusal make a reply necessary or advisable, it will be made the subject of a speech or included in a speech Mr. Taft may make at some future time. His next speech will be delivered here a week from next Friday to a gathering of Virginia Republicans who are coming to the mountains for a general rally.

Through an erroneous newspaper item from the South to the effect that Mr. Taft had bought a horse, it was learned here to-day that while riding with Gen. Corbin last week, when a sixteen-mile ride was accomplished, the big saddle horse which Mr. Taft has ridden for some time in Washington, and which he brought here, suddenly developed ankle weakness and Mr. Taft was thrown. He sustained no injury and made no mention of the occurrence. But to-day he admitted that he believed he would be more comfortable hereafter on a horse of sturdier build. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, is on the lookout for such a horse, with authority to make a purchase when found.

Three Dogs Do Damage Amounting To \$800.

Three dogs, belonging to a negro named Charles Johnson, of Griffithtown, attacked a flock of 200 sheep on the farm of L. L. Dorsey, near Middletown, on the Shelbyville pike, Sunday and Tuesday nights, destroying or maiming forty-nine of the animals. Growing out of the death of the sheep the first claim of any real consequence under the dog tax law of 1906 will be laid before the Fiscal Court at its meeting next Tuesday. The sheep killed have been appraised by James Y. Urton and J. R. Wiegled, appointed by Magistrate S. O. Wetherbee, of the district, at \$800. There is \$7,500 in the dog tax fund collected for the purpose of reimbursing owners of property injured by dogs.

On the night of the second attack Mr. Dorsey heard the dogs among his sheep and hurried to their rescue. He succeeded in killing one of the animals, but the other two made good their escape. All day Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in scouring the surrounding country for the two dogs, but no trace of them was found. Johnson was ordered to kill them if they returned to his place.

Immediately upon the discovery of the dead or crippled sheep Mr. Dorsey reported his losses to Magistrate Wetherbee and entered his claim against the county for whatever the sheep might be valued at. After an investigation Magistrate Wetherbee appointed the two appraisers, who reported yesterday that the sheep destroyed were valued at \$800.

Asylum Assistants

Will Soon Lose Job.

Several additional changes in the working forces of the three State insane asylums are soon to be made by the Board of Control of Charitable Institutions, but they have not yet been determined upon. Seven places have not been definitely and finally agreed upon and will have to be filled permanently within the next few weeks. All of these places are now occupied by the men who held office under the Democratic administration. Some of them may hold under the new board, but it is known that several are slated to be dropped. At Hopkinsville the position of superintendent has been filled, but three assistants have to be appointed. At Lakeland two assistants are to be appointed, and the same at Lexington, in each place there already having been appointed a third assistant.

EVIL OMEN FOR TAFT.

Fire at Taft, Mont., nearly on the Idaho line, destroyed the Apheuser-Busch hotel and twelve saloons, causing a loss of \$80,000. The property was insured for over \$40,000. The fire started from an overturned lamp.

CLEARANCE SALE!

PRICES ON NOW

Extraordinary Values in Ready-to-Wear Garments during our Summer Clearance Sale.

A few more of those Eton Suits left which we are selling out at

\$5.00

One lot of \$10.00 and \$12.50 Skirts at exactly half of original prices

One lot of Extra Heavy Black Silk Petticoats, Special,

\$5.00

Great Reduction on Silk and Woolen Dress Goods. Big cut on Cottons, Gingham, Percales, Shirtings and Calicoes.

Don't fail to visit our store today and save money.

C. Kagin & Bro.

AT BRIDGE.

C. M. BRIDGEFORD

Interior decorations done to suit all tastes—in oil colors, fresco colors, wall paper relief, etc.

Collins Bldg. Main Street, Home Phone 34.

Good Immigrants

Coming To Kentucky.

Immigrants for the farms of Kentucky are being gathered in New York now by Elijah Green, Immigration Agent for Kentucky. Mr. Green has already secured some immigrants of the class desired by Kentucky farmers, and will ship them to Kentucky as soon as the farmers who desire them send the necessary railroad fare. Mr. Green has been in New York since Saturday. He has secured quarters and is receiving the active co-operation of the Immigration Department at New York. In a letter which was received from him, he reported progress to Mr. Rankin, and says that he has already secured a number of persons of the kind wanted here. He has had applications from 300 farmers, who want help, and he will try to find the kind of immigrants that they want to supply their needs. Mr. Green will stay in New York for a month or longer and will look over the immigrants at Ellis Island, with a view to sorting them out and finding those best suited to Kentucky. He writes that he is having no trouble, and expects to fill the demands of the 300 farmers who have already asked for immigrants.

EVERY DAY LESSONS IN ECONOMY

At the School of Savings

THIS SALE PAYS YOU A
DIVIDEND.

A \$25.00 Suit for.....\$15.00
(You save \$10.00)

A \$5.00 Skirt for.....\$3.00
(You save \$2.00)

A \$1.50 Waist for.....\$1.00
(You save 50c)

25c Lawns for.....15c
(You save 10c)

COME AND SEE.
FARMER'S.

Society..

Calendar

AUGUST 18.

Mrs. Ollie T. Poyntz will entertain the Compass Bridge Club at the Country Club Tuesday afternoon.

SPENDING VACATION IN THE EAST—

Messrs. Chas. J. Weitzel, Thos. J. Brislan, Walter C. Weitzel and Wm. G. Weitzel compose a party who leave this morning over the F. & C. Railway for Atlantic City, where they will spend ten days. Enroute home they will spend several days at Niagara Falls and Detroit, Mich., from which city they will take the lake steamer for Cleveland, Ohio, where they will spend a few days, arriving home early in September.

MISS BLACKBURN OF PANAMA.

News was received during the week by friends in Frankfort, of the birth of a pretty daughter to Miss and Mrs. Samuel E. Blackburn, recently of Louisville, in the Panama Canal Zone, where Mr. Blackburn is now a United States District Judge. Mr. Blackburn is quite well known and has a host of friends in Frankfort, where he served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue during the late ex-President Cleveland's first administration, afterwards going to Louisville, where he resumed the practice of law.

MISS REED WATT GOES TO OKLAHOMA.

Miss Reed Watt, formerly of Frankfort, but now residing at Bowling Green, will leave Sunday morning for Muskogee, Oklahoma, where she goes to join her father, Ben E. Watt, who is the editor of Governor Haskell's paper, The New State Tribune.

Miss Watt will act in the capacity of stenographer for her father. She is a bright and intelligent young lady, and has many friends in Frankfort, who wish for her happiness and success in her far away western home. Mrs. Watt will go later to join her

husband and daughter.

AN OLD FRANKFORT BOY HAS AN AUDIENCE WITH POPE.

Mr. Frank Blanton, who now resides in Pittsburg, Pa., but who formerly was a newsboy in Frankfort for many years, and is well known here, has just returned after a three months' trip on the continent, and writes a very entertaining letter to a friend in this city, telling of his trip. On June 18th he had an audience with Pope Pius X, and spent two weeks in the Holy City seeing sights. He toured Italy, Germany and France, but says in the wind-up of his letter, "I was delighted with the trip, but the most delightful picture of all to my eyes was the sight of land on the coast of New York on my return trip." This young German lad has, with his own energy, climbed to the prosperous rung of the ladder, now holding a very lucrative position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is always good news to his many friends here.

FRANKFORT AT THE BLUEGRASS FAIR.

Frankfort was well represented during the week at the Bluegrass Fair at Lexington, which opened Monday at noon and "closed" last evening. Among those who attended from here were Mr. and Mrs. Jno. R. Sower, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Ike L. Sallee, Mrs. Jno. C. Noel, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. Willie Dailey, Mrs. Anna Bland, Mrs. R. L. Crutcher, Mrs. R. W. Dehoney, Mrs. Margaret Newman, Mrs. Tim Sullivan, Mrs. Kate McNamara, Mrs. L. S. Graham, Mrs. I. T. West, Mrs. Ernest Long and Misses Marie B. McNamara, Maude Arnold, Agnes Douglas, Aletha Bauer, Aline Holton, Prescilla Williams, Katherine Marshall, Ida Roberts, Virginia Williams, Eleanor Marshall, Ruth Jilson, Gretchen Land, Bessie Lewis, Laura Belle Stone, Mrs. Irvn J. Moore and daughters, Misses Edyth, Irvn and Roberta Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Arnold.

YACHTING PARTY UP THE KENTUCKY.

Misses Rena Stafford, Elizabeth Witt, Della Bonnell and Ola Witt and Messrs. Clarence H. Baker, H. J. Williams, George Harris, Edw. Norris and Geo. Rosen composed a merry yachting party up the Kentucky River Wednesday evening. En route home a delicious lunch was served by the young ladies of the party, and upon reaching the city they were entertained with a moving picture show at the Capital Theatre by Mr. J. M. Perkins.

OUTING PARTY ON ELKHORN.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Shaw are entertaining with an outing party on the banks of Elkhorn in compliment to their guest, Mrs. Eleanor Keightley, of Louisville. The party left Wednesday afternoon over the F. & C. Railway for Tackett Grove, near which place the camp is located, and upon arrival there found everything in readiness for their ten days' stay. Among those composing the party are Mrs. Eleanor Keightley, of Louisville; Miss Joan Reddish, of Somerset; Miss Fanny Elkin, of Winchester; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Shaw, Misses Gertrude, Florence, Mary and Nell Shaw and Messrs. Tom South and Walter Hinneau.

ENTERTAINED AT COUNTRY CLUB.

Among one of the most enjoyable affairs of the week was the meeting Tuesday afternoon of the Compass Bridge Club, who were charmingly entertained on the spacious verandas of the Country Club by Mrs. John H. Stuart.

Mrs. O. T. Poyntz and Miss Jennie Robb left with Misses Carrie Weitzel and Irene Quintell for the highest score for North and South, while the best score for East and West was made by Mrs. Wm. F. Grayot and Mrs. John W. Rodman. At the conclusion of the game a most appetizing salad course was served the members of the club.

MISS TRIMBLE'S RECEPTION.

Thursday's Mt. Sterling Gazette had the following social note which will be of interest here to the many friends of Miss Helen O'Rear:

Miss Mary Ray Trimble entertained with a delightful reception at her beautiful home, on West Main street, Monday evening, in honor of her guests, Miss Helen O'Rear, of Frankfort, and Miss Belle Cromwell, of Cynthiana.

The grounds and the large veranda were beautifully decorated with a profusion of many-colored Japanese lanterns. A wealth of many beautiful flowers were banked in appropriate places in the interior of the house, and, mild the strains of music, discoursed by an invisible orchestra, and the mingling of many beautiful women and handsome men, the scene was one of gayest splendor.

In the receiving line, besides the hostess and her guests, were Misses Lodema and Dillian Wood and their guest, Miss Ann Cecil, of Clettsburg; Miss Mary Bruce Jones, of Tampa, Fla., and Miss Elizabeth Rogers, of this city.

After passing the receiving line the guests were met in the drawing room by Misses Arabella Bogle, Julia Morris and Ann Johnson and escorted to the trappa bowl, which was gracefully presided over by Miss Alice Apperson, in the rear end of the hall.

During the evening elegant refreshments were served in the large dining room, which was also handsomely decorated.

Over a hundred young people from this city and county, and some from surrounding places, composed the guests and all were profuse in pronouncing the affair one of great enjoyment.

SCHNEIDER-NOONAN WEDDING.

Quite a surprise to their many friends in Frankfort was the marriage Wednesday evening of Miss Margaret Schneider and Mr. R. Emmett Noonan, which was quietly solemnized in the parlor of the Seelbach, at Louisville. Miss Schneider, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Alex. Schneider, and Mrs. Jno. C. Noel, left Wednesday evening over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway for Louisville, and upon arrival there were driven to the Seelbach, where Mr. Noonan awaited them, and at 9 o'clock the couple were united in the holy bonds of wedlock.

Miss Schneider is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Schneider and is a pretty and highly accomplished young girl. Mr. Noonan is well known and has a legion of friends here, where he was born and reared. He recently went to Louisville, where he holds a responsible position with the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company. Mr. and Mrs. Noonan will leave Monday for the East, where they will spend their honeymoon at Atlantic City and New York, and upon returning, will make their home in Louisville.

PERSONALS

Mr. Chas. Keller leaves this morning for Michigan, where he will spend a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Jacquelin Ellwanger leaves this evening for Louisville, where she will spend a week with her father, Mr. C. E. Ellwanger.

Miss Georgetta Duvall, of Georgetown, spent the week here as the guest of relatives.

Miss Beulah McCrosky, of Mercer county, spent the week here as the guest of friends.

Mrs. Anna Hopple and daughter, Mrs. Julia H. South, left Tuesday for Covington, where they will make their future home.

Miss Louise Woodward, of Louisville, came Wednesday for a visit of several weeks with relatives here.

Miss Rose Salendar left Wednesday for Cincinnati, where she will spend a week with relatives.

Mr. Saffell Phythian, of Louisville, was here during the week, the guest of his brother, Mr. T. M. Phythian, and wife.

Miss Eva Lutkemeyer left Thursday evening for Olympian Springs, where she will spend a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. J. F. Salchil left Monday for Hart county, where she will spend two weeks as the guest of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Morris have returned from Midway, where they spent several days as the guests of relatives.

Mrs. Morton Bailey and children, of Versailles, spent the week here as the guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Gullion are this morning for Louisville, where they will be the guests of Mr. Jno. Gullion.

Mrs. James Wash, of Carrollton, expected Monday for a week's visit among friends here.

Miss Pattie Burton, of Shelbyville, spent the week with Dr. and Mrs. Jno. P. Stewart, at Farmdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Utterback returned yesterday from Versailles, where they made a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Collins.

Miss Alma Morgan, of Harrodsburg, came Thursday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Bell, in the county.

Mrs. Fannie Allen and Mrs. Lewis Cox have returned from Georgetown, where they were the guests of Mrs. Colby T. Jenkins.

Capt. Pearl T. Burdett returned Tuesday from Point Pleasant, Virginia, where he spent a two weeks' vacation with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. James have returned from Harrodsburg, where they made a brief visit with friends.

Miss Jennie Newman, of Louisville, spent Sunday here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. N. A. Sullivan.

Mrs. Chas. W. Bell and children have returned from Harrodsburg, where they spent a week with Mrs. Belle Stephens.

Miss Addie W. Rupe, of Louisville, spent the week's end here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Coyle.

Miss Mary Blanton, who has been the guest of her uncle, Mr. Chas. W. Bell, and family, returned yesterday to her home in Harrodsburg.

Mrs. J. P. Shively, of Louisville, came Wednesday for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Emily L. Coleman, on Steele street.

Mr. Owen T. Canty, of Louisville, came Wednesday to spend a two weeks' vacation with his mother, Mrs. Nora Canty.

Miss Anna McCullough returned Thursday to her home in Georgetown, after a week's visit with Misses Mayme and Anna McKeever.

Mrs. Silas Steadman, of the county, spent the week in Georgetown, as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Colby T. Jenkins.

Miss Virginia Terhune returned Tuesday from Harrodsburg, where she spent a week with relatives.

Miss Kasella Kaltenbrun has returned from Louisville, where she spent a week with Miss Mary Weisenberger.

Messrs. Pruitt Graham and Elliott Ford attended the Bluegrass Fair german at Lexington Thursday evening.

Miss Marion Hawkins spent the week at Altan, as the guest of Misses Enola and Elizabeth Buertaln.

Mrs. Mary M. Dowling has returned to her home in Lawrenceburg, after a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Harry O'Brien, in New York City.

Mrs. Warner E. Settle and daughter, Miss Frances Settle, returned yesterday evening from Bowling Green, where they spent several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Robert Rhodes.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cain and children left Monday for Paris, where they were called on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Cain's mother, Mrs. Jennie Overby.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis left Tuesday for Michigan, where they will spend two weeks at Petoskey and other points of interest.

Misses Margaret and Nora Johnson, formerly of Frankfort, but who are now making their home in Louisville, spent the week here, as the guests of relatives.

Miss Mary Robards, of Harrodsburg and her guest, Miss Coranella Mathern of this city, spent the week at Bellefontaine, Ohio, as the guests of

Weitzel's
August Clearance
Sale
Now Going On

Rathskeller...

Soup a' la Bataille

The Only Beer
Hauck's Special Dark.

A. SCHNEIDER, JR.

friends.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Averill and children, who have been the guests of Mrs. David Vanarsdale, at Harrodsburg, returned home yesterday.

Miss Mary Moore returned Wednesday to her home, in Louisville, after a visit of several weeks with Miss Bertha Moore.

Miss Gladys Rodman returned yesterday from Louisville, where she made a brief visit with friends.

Mrs. Mary H. Bradley spent several days during the week in Louisville, as the guest of Miss Sneed.

Mrs. Thos. W. Hinde, of the Forks of Elkhorn, has returned from Chicago, where she spent several weeks with friends.

Mrs. J. J. Brislan and daughter, Miss Mary Brislan, left Thursday for Louisville to remain over Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Mandelr and family.

Rev. Edw. Bull returned Thursday to his home in Hopkinsville, after a visit of several weeks with his mother, Mrs. S. C. Bull.

Misses Margaret E. Kathrine and Mary Halnan left Thursday for Lexington, where they will spend two weeks, as the guests of the Misses Quinn.

Mrs. Egbert Stephens has returned from Aberdeen, Ohio, where she spent two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Wilson.

The Anderson News has the following note that will be of interest to friends here:

Mr. James Sower, formerly connected with the Cedar Brook Distillery, and lately superintendent of the Bond & Lillard Plant, incidentally official scorer of the Lawrenceburg Base Ball Club, general base ball fan and all around good fellow, has been with the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co., at Louisville, and will remove to that city.

Every one wishes Jimmy well, but we are exceedingly sorry to lost him. Miss Mary Shelby, of Lexington, and her sister, Mrs. Chas. Post, of Kingston, N. Y., spent Wednesday here, the guests of friends.

Hon. W. P. Thorne and Mrs. Thorne of Eminence, passed through here Thursday morning, enroute to Atlantic City, where they will spend two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Lutkemeyer spent Thursday in Lexington, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McAllister, and from there went to Olympian Springs, where they will remain ten days.

Miss Susan Fleming, of Louisville, is expected the later part of the month for a two weeks' visit with her cousins, Misses Anna Belle and Elizabeth Hunt Chinn.

Misses Elizabeth Lutkemeyer and Rose Salendar returned Monday from

Forrest City Maine where they spent six weeks as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hamilton.

Mrs. Ben Blanton, of Knoxville, Tenn., who was a recent guest of Mrs. Jno. W. Rodman, and who has been spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Mattie Reid, at Versailles, will return to her home Monday.

Mr. Alex. Thornton Lewis, formerly of Frankfort, but now making his home in New York, is expected this evening for a two weeks' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lewis, at their home in Versailles.

Mrs. Emma F. Newman and her mother, Mrs. Margaret Fulkerson, leave Tuesday morning for St. Louis, Mo., where they will spend a month as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dillard S. Tapp. En route home they will stop in Cincinnati for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. L. Newman, at Avondale.

Miss Louise Meddis Sanburn, of El Paso, Texas, a recent guest of relatives in Jeffersonville and Louisville, left for Les Cheneaux, Mich., accompanied by Miss Sue May Whiteside, Miss Sue Beatty, Miss Nora Whiteside and Miss Katherine Whiteside, of Jeffersonville, to remain until September 1.

Miss Helen O'Rear spent the week in Mt. Sterling as the guest of Miss Mary Ray Trimble.

Miss Bertie Gentry has returned to her home at Richmond, after a week's visit with friends here.

Judge Joseph H. Pryor, of Louisville, was here during the week on legal business.

Mrs. J. P. Noonan left Tuesday for Louisville, where she will spend two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. J. Price Williams.

Miss Emily Emmett spent the week in Lexington, as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. M. Wilson.

Mrs. W. A. Nolan left Thursday for Taylorsville, where she will spend a week among relatives.

Miss Rebecca Watson spent the week in Woodford county, as the guest of Mrs. Lucas Broadhead.

Miss Sarah Mahan left Thursday for Danville, where she will spend her vacation with her parents.

Miss Ann Baker returned Thursday from Owensboro, where she spent several weeks with friends.

Rev. J. H. Burdin was in Shelbyville during the week, attending a meeting of the Baptist Association.

Miss Nell McEwing, of Louisville, spent the week here, the guest of her mother, Mrs. M. L. McEwing.

Mrs. J. W. Watson and Miss Rose Watson have returned to their home at Maysville, after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Reisspass.

School Days.

WILL SOON BE HERE. WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF GINGHAMS, CAMBRICS, PERCALIS AND PENANGS SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL DRESSES. WE ALSO HAVE A FULL STOCK OF OTHER SUITINGS. CALL AND SEE US.

F. & J. HEENEY.

BEGINS FIGHT

For Nomination For Congress
In Seventh District.

J. Campbell Cantrill Makes
His First Speech.

Equity Movement Issue In
Present Campaign.

ROAST FOR CITY OF LEXINGTON.

What was practically his opening speech in advocacy of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Ashland District, Senator J. Campbell Cantrill spoke to a small audience at Millersburg Monday afternoon.

His speech was forceful and at times eloquent, his claims for the office being based upon his attitude for the last two years as an expounder of the principles of the Society of Equity.

Senator Cantrill spoke of his father as a native son of Bourbon, and his great grandfather on his mother's side, Barton W. Stone, who made Cane Ridge, this county, famous in 1803, as the place where the Christian Church was founded.

The Senator said he proposed to pitch his canvas for the office upon a high plane and not indulge in any personal criticism of his opponent. He went for the committee who, as the governing authority of the party was composed of the personal and political friends of his opponent and who, at the bidding of Congressman Kimball, had called a primary election for May 12, as the best means of forcing a renomination and of thwarting the will of the people.

The Senator said he did not object to a primary election, it being just what he and his friends desired, but he did object to the early date announced, the money qualification imposed and the sub-committee of three of Mr. Kimball's personal friends to carry out the details of the primary.

After the call had been announced and he (the Senator) had entered upon a vigorous campaign in Owen and Henry counties and was making great headway, it suddenly dawned upon the Kimball committee that in order to make sure of a forced renomination and disfranchisement of the farmers the great majority of whom lived miles from the county seats, mass conventions were called which would be dominated and controlled by city politicians. Senator Cantrill then told of the imposition of a tax upon each candidate of \$2,000, who entered the primary, when less than \$2,000 would defray the cost of a primary election in the entire district as a means of preventing any opposition to the ambition of Mr. Kimball. Senator Cantrill said he had not been consulted by the committee, whose every act had been to prevent opposition to Mr. Kimball and he called upon his hearers to resent their action and put an end to future political schemes that left the people out of the reckoning.

Senator Cantrill said the word had gone down the line that if Mr. Kimball is returned to Congress the Lexington coterie of politicians would send Judge B. F. Hill, of Henry county, to Congress the next time. He scored Judge Hill as being the arch enemy of the Equity movement, and the tool of Lexington politicians.

He said that his opponent had but a few days ago made a red hot Equity speech in Owen county, and then a few days later rode over Henry county with a Mr. Tingle, who was a violent enemy of the Equity society, and who was growing 30 acres of tobacco guarded by Willson's soldiers.

He called upon Mr. Kimball to declare himself on the issue involved and say whether he was for or against the Equity movement.

Senator Cantrill then paid his respects to the city of Lexington which from the start of the Equity movement, two years ago had done everything in its power to break down the cause of the farmers. When Fayette county farmers were trying to organize, they called upon every city and county official to make a speech, and that he himself went personally to Mr. Kimball and asked him to raise his hand in advocacy of the farmers' rights and he declined, saying that it was another Hawkins movement. Senator Cantrill showed how Lexington invited the reactionary fellows to bring their tobacco there and sell it, and fearful of the righteous indignation of the people, implored a Republican Governor to send a gatling gun, which for weeks was

pointed at the best people on earth in a movement for bread and meat.

Senator Cantrill said in refutation of the charge that he made no speeches during the campaign of last year, that he was busy making speeches for the Equity movement, which was for the upbuilding of the material welfare and happiness of thousands of Kentuckians, and declared that if sent to Congress, he would use his salary for the furtherance of this grand cause, which meant the salvation of the farmers.

SI DUVALL DEAD.

SI Duvall, aged 40 years, passed away at his home in Stamping Ground Sunday and was buried here late Monday afternoon, in the family lot in the State cemetery. Mr. Duvall made his home in this city several years ago at which time he conducted a prosperous grocery business on St. Clair street. Few young men entering business in the city made more friends than he, and there will be general regret that he is no more.

HONEST MAN

Could Be Found Easily In
Ohio County.

DIogenes MIGHT END SEARCH
IF HE LIVED IN PRESENT DAY.

Diogenes, who, according to repute, carried a lantern and went about over the country looking for an honest man, would have been successful in his search had he lived at the present time and he could have found the man for whom he was looking by going to Ohio county. The honest man is named Hunt, but unfortunately his given name is lost. Hunt collected money from Ohio county for sheep killed and injured by dogs which invaded his flock recently. One sheep was injured so badly that the appraisers fixed the value of the sheep, regarding it as a total loss. The sheep, instead of dying, recovered, and Hunt returned the \$5 which he had collected from the county for that sheep. The following is a letter which was received this week by Auditor Frank James:

Hartford, Ky., Aug. 7, 1908.
Mr. James:
Enclosed you will find my check for \$5, which amount was this day left me by a Mr. Hunt, of this county, who had a claim allowed by our court, for sheep killed and injured by dogs. Mr. Hunt informed me that one of the sheep was appraised for \$5 as worthless; in fact it was thought at the time that the sheep would die, but the injury proved of little or no damage at all and it fully recovered in about one week, and is now the best sheep in the flock. Mr. Hunt said that he did not consider himself entitled at all to the \$5 and left it with me, instructing me to do with it as I thought proper, and so I know of no other way of turning the money into the proper fund except through your office.
"I wish what I had this man's picture to send to you, because this will not happen often. He is O. K., don't you think?"

Industrious Farmers

Reap Rich Reward.

Those farmers who have been industrious and have kept down the weeds in their corn will have as good a crop of corn as they have ever produced, according to M. C. Rankin, Commissioner of Agriculture, who says that the rains of last Saturday will make one of the biggest crops Kentucky has known. Mr. Rankin says that the rain made the crop where the fields had been properly cultivated, but where the weeds had been allowed to grow the rain did no good. The rain seems to have been general over Kentucky, and has made the corn crop for the most of the farmers. Mr. Rankin says he has found that many of the farmers have not cultivated their corn properly, and in many instances the cornfields are rank with weeds.

Cured Hay Fever and Summer Cold.
A. S. Nusbaum, Batesville, Indiana, writes: "Last year I suffered for three months with a summer cold so distressing that it interfered with my business. I had many of the symptoms of hay fever, and a doctor's prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines, which seemed only to aggravate it. Fortunately, I insisted upon having Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly cured me. My wife has since used Foley's Honey and Tar with the same success." For sale by all druggists.

NO ADMISSION

For Planters Who Grew Tobacco in 1908.

BURLEY SOCIETY DECIDES TO
EXCLUDE THEM—QUESTION
OF 1909 CROP UNSETTLED.

An important meeting of the Burley Tobacco Society is in session at Winchester with most of the county represented. The sessions have been occupied in hearing the statistical reports from the counties. The secretary reports that nearly 40,000 hogsheads of the 1906 crop have been sold, leaving about 12,000 hogsheads of that crop unsold. This is all of the higher grades, from 18 cents up.

The 1907 crop is not in the hogsheads yet, but it is being rapidly packed. This crop is estimated at about 90,000 hogsheads, \$5 per cent, of which is in the pool. The remaining 15 per cent, has been sold by the growers who did not pool. The crop of 1907 is being rapidly prepared for market and as soon as possible the samples will be sent here to be typed and classified.

The crop of 1908 will amount to from 8,000 to 10,000 hogsheads. Many of these growers are anxious to pool this crop either for the reaping the benefits of the pool or for fear of the vengeance of the night riders when the crop shall have been placed in the barn, and whether or not they will be admitted to the pool will be determined at this meeting.

The question of fixing a price on the crop of 1907 will also be discussed. There is a desire on the part of some to make a decided increase in the price, claiming that the law of supply and demand justifies it. On the other hand, many claim that the Burley Society was organized simply to obtain a living price for the grower and no advantage should be taken of the situation. As the crop is much better than that of the previous year, the average price will be higher, even if graded on the same basis.

The method of financing the crop of 1907 will remain the same as that of 1906. The board of control of each county will have charge of financing the crop of that county. As the time of the year is nearly here when farmers will make contracts for next year the question of what the society proposes to do will probably be discussed. It is felt that it will hardly be possible to restrict the crop of 1909 and efforts will be directed to controlling the sale of it.

Other questions will also be discussed. The board will be in session a day or two before finishing their work.

At a night session of the Burley Tobacco Society a resolution was passed refusing to allow those who have raised a crop in 1908 over the protests of the Equity people to pool these crops. The attitude of the Burley Society to the crop of 1909 was discussed at length, but definite action on the matter was postponed until after the election of officers in October.

Colored Fair Will

Be a Big Success.

The third annual fair of the Franklin County Colored Agricultural and Industrial Association will be held at the beautiful Glenwood Park and Fair Grounds, Frankfort, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1908.

This promises to excel, by far, any previous exhibition given under the auspices of this association. No pains will be spared by the management to make this the most up-to-date and magnificent of its kind ever before held in Kentucky. Each day there will be a new program, which is bound to please and entertain all who may attend.

The association will have a big street parade on the first day and this will be participated in by the uniformed ranks of all the lodges in Frankfort. The various orders will have a competitive drill at the fair grounds that afternoon, for a handsome prize. It is expected that there will be a large attendance each day and crowds of colored people from all over Central Kentucky will come to Frankfort during the days of the big fair.

Attention, Asthma Sufferers!

Foley's Honey and Tar will give immediate relief to asthma sufferers and has cured many cases that had refused to yield to other treatment. Foley's Honey and Tar is the best remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung trouble. Contains no harmful drugs. For sale by all druggists.

SIX GREAT DAYS AT THE KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.

The Special Days program has been announced, with Fred W. Kelsker, President of the Louisville Commercial Club, as general chairman of the Special Days committee. The first day will be known as Governor's Day and School Children's Day. It will mark the dedication of the new \$100,000 Live Stock Pavilion, which is now nearing completion, and which when finished will be by far the greatest exhibition hall in America. It is a building which will reflect credit not only to the management of the State Fair, but to the state itself. The ceremonies will include an address by Governor Willson and in all probability number of other distinguished speakers will be present on that occasion. School children will be admitted that day for 10 cents, and Prof. H. C. McKee, President of the Kentucky State Educational Association, who is chairman of the first day's program is endeavoring to get out the largest attendance of children ever seen on a fairground in a single day.

Tuesday, Sept. 15th, will be College Day and Fraternal Day. Prof. F. Paul Anderson of the State University at Lexington, is chairman, and Charles B. Norton of Louisville, vice chairman for that day. On account of the very low railroad rates a much larger attendance of college students than usual is expected, and Prof. Anderson is actively working for large delegations from all the various collegiate institutions in the state. All the fraternal organizations of Louisville and other cities and towns of the state are invited to join in an effort to make this one of the biggest days of the Fair. On this day the judging in all departments will begin. Horse and cattle awards will be made in the new show pavilion, while all other livestock, poultry and other departments will be judged in arenas especially prepared for that purpose.

Wednesday, Sept. 16th, will be Louisville Day and Southern Indiana Day. Mayor James F. Grinstead of Louisville will be chairman, and Jacob Best, mayor of New Albany, and E. N. Flynn, mayor of Jeffersonville, vice chairmen. The mayors of all three cities will issue a half-holiday proclamation. In addition to the many attractive horse, rings, jack stock, Hereford and Angus cattle, Ayreshire cattle, Durock-Jersey and Chester White swine, Hampshire, Cotswold and American Merino sheep will be judged.

Thursday, always the largest in attendance of the week, will be known as Kentucky Day and Press Day. On no single day or event in the year are so many Kentuckians from all sections of the state assembled together. Mr. T. M. Needham, Williamstown, Ky., president of the Kentucky Press Association, is chairman for that day and has named for his associates a number of the most wideawake young newspaper men of the state, and if plans do not miscarry it will prove a genuine reunion of the quill-pushers.

Governor Willson will call a meeting of all persons interested in good roads in Kentucky on this day at the State Fair. Every city, commercial club, and fiscal court in the state will be invited to send delegates, and it is expected to here organize a permanent Good Roads Association in Kentucky. The question of securing the adoption by the people in 1909 of the Boasworth good roads amendment to the Constitution will be discussed. With low railroad rates and the State Fair attractions, it is thought a record-breaking crowd of good road advocates will be on hand.

Friday, Sept. 18th, has been designated as Equity Day and Grange Day. J. Campbell Cantrill of Georgetown, Ky., president of the Kentucky Branch American Society of Equity, has been named as chairman and F. P. Wolcott of Covington, Ky., Master of the Kentucky State Grange, vice chairman. Arrangements are being made for an immense parade of the members of the Society of Equity, composed of the many tobacco growers in both the dark patch and burley districts, through the streets of Louisville that day. This powerful organization, assisted by that noble band of true and enlightened farmers known as the Patrons of Husbandry, are uniting their efforts and walking shoulder to shoulder in this move and propose to make it an event of far-reaching importance and magnitude to the Kentucky farmer. Miss Alice Loyd, the daughter of the Society of Equity, will deliver an address. The judging in all departments except horses will be concluded this day, and in the afternoon there will be a grand parade of all the prize winners, horses, mules, jacks and cattle in the Livestock Pavilion, with ribbons attached and animals placed in the order the awards were made.

Saturday, the last day, will be Everybody's Day. Anyone not classed under any other day will certainly be included in this.

Fairs Time-Keepers of Progress.

President McKinley in his last speech made upon the grounds of the Buffalo Exposition, said among other things: "Fairs and Expositions are the timepieces which mark the progress of nations, and every fair, great or small, has helped in some onward progress."

The Kentucky breeder of livestock cannot bring his stock before the public attention better than by taking a premium at the Kentucky State Fair.

For catalogues, entry blanks or other information, write J. W. Newman, Secretary, 100 East Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

10 PER CENT. OFF
On Everything In Our House.

We are remodeling our store to make more room. We are adding 5,000 square feet, and when completed we will then have 15,000 feet of floor space. We are compelled to have more room, and in order to reduce our stock at once we are offering

10 Per Cent. Off



On everything in our house.

Now is the time to buy Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Matings, at a very low figure. If not satisfactory for you to pay cash, you can make satisfactory arrangements with us as to terms.

GEORGE H. STEHLIN.

KENTUCKY'S BIGGEST SHOW

THE STATE FAIR
LOUISVILLE

SEPT. 14-15-16-17-18-19-1908.
SIX BIG DAYS DAILY RACES
\$25,000 IN PREMIUMS.

WEBER'S BAND 20 SIDE SHOWS
FREE ATTRACTIONS

Here is the place to display your live stock and farm products; to meet your friends; and to combine amusement with information. Show every day, rain or shine, in our new \$100,000 Live Stock Pavilion. Be one of the quarter of a million to visit this year's Fair.

LOW RAILROAD RATES

For information, entry blanks or catalog, address
J. W. NEWMAN, Secretary, Louisville, Ky.

Summer Vacation Trips

—VIA—
QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE
—TO THE—

Lake, Seaside and Mountain Resorts

Summer Tourist Tickets Now On Sale.

If you intend taking a trip fill out blank and mail for information.
H. C. KING, C. P. A., 101 East Main St., Lexington, Ky.

Name _____
Address _____
Destination _____

Kentucky Saddle Horse

For Judge W. H. Taft.

(Lexington Herald.)

John Donovan, of St. Joseph, Mo., while at the fair grounds yesterday afternoon purchased a horse from Mr. Shelby T. Harbison, which he intends for Judge William H. Taft.

Mr. Harbison had won the prize for a plantation saddle horse with this animal, and it was on his recommendation that Mr. Donovan bought the horse. The horse is an old-fashioned

plantation saddler of the walk and canter class, sixteen hands high and capable of going sixty miles in a day. He is a beautiful mahogany bay with white spot in the face and weighs twelve hundred pounds; said to be just the right sized horse to carry a man of Judge Taft's weight.

The horse will be shipped in a few days to St. Joseph to the home of Mr. Donovan, where he will wait until the visit which Judge Taft has promised to make Mr. Donovan. The horse was entered against several in his class yesterday afternoon at the fair, easily carrying away the Blue Ribbon.

The Old Worm Fence

Thy service hath been long, and staid, and true.
Round centuries of hardy vassalage,
Full soon to be a drawn and footed page,
With memory alone to plead thy due.
Thy last remaining days, a haggard few,
Are stript of honor by a heedless age;
Outgrown and feeble, forced to yield thy wage
And office to a stripling parvenu.

The sole remaining bond 'twixt New and Old,
The only land-mark left, unchanged, to share
Alike with Pioneer and Millionaire,
The days of wampum and the days of gold—
Old days of vine and oak and rambling briar—
New days of concrete, stone, and steel and wire!

HOWARD H. FARMER.

GRAVE PROBLEM

Now Being Faced By Railroads Of Country

On Account Of Adverse Legislation By States.

Development And Improvement Retarded.

STATEMENT MADE BY T. C. POWELL.

The following letter has been written by T. C. Powell, Vice-President of the Queen & Crescent railroad, touching upon the present condition of railroads, not only in the South, but all over the country:

To Editor Journal, Gadsden, Ala.

Dear Sir:
Your letter of July 30th.
I do not hesitate to say that I would be very glad to authorize the reopening of the Gadsden Car Works if I felt that the revenue to be earned on prospective business would justify that expense. We have, as you know, undertaken to make some advances in the rates of freight so that our revenue may be increased, and thereby permit us to expend some money in improvements and maintenance of our roadway and equipment, which we know to be necessary.

Although ample notice was given in June, 1908, of the new rates to become effective August 1st, so that the business conditions might be readjusted if necessary, certain complainants in Georgia deferred taking any action until July 25th, securing through the Honorable Judge Emory Speer, a restraining order, which, on August 5th, was superseded by an order from the Honorable Don A. Pardee, United States Circuit Court Judge for the Fifth District.

These proposed rates which have now been put into effect, contemplated an advance of 3 cents per hundred pounds on packing house products and fresh meat, and 2 cents per hundred pounds on grain, hay, flour and other mill products.

This amount does not increase the earnings of the railroad very much, but we did not desire to make the advance so large as to be in any way burdensome. The advance, is, in fact, insignificant as applied to each consumer. The average consumption of wheat in the United States is 275 pounds per capita per annum, and an advance of 2 cents per hundred pounds in the rate of freight means only 5½ cents per capita per annum. You will appreciate that this increase distributed over the entire population is insignificant individually, but in the aggregate may be of importance to the carriers.

Even if the additional rate on other articles in classes B, C, D and F, is taken into consideration, the entire increase will probably not amount to 25 cents per year. More than this has already been saved the people in the South by reason of reduced passenger rates already in effect.

The public in general is very much interested in railroads as business organizations and as mediums through which a large amount of money is distributed through the country.

In publishing the new tariffs, the railroads did not act hastily, but submitted to nine months of depressed business hoping that conditions would revive, or that prices on materials

railroad management is trying to throttle an industry by excessive rates or inefficient service. Keeping in mind that the only means a railroad has for obtaining money to meet expenses and the payment of these interest charges is from the transportation of freight and passengers, it must be evident that the railroad officials must of necessity be constantly on the lookout for new traffic and for additional means of increasing the volume of traffic already handled.

Most, if not all, of the laws which have been passed for the purpose of regulating railroad freight and passenger rates have been drafted under the mistaken impression that there is at all times accessible to every railroad a large volume of business awaiting to be transported. If this were true, it would not be necessary for the railroads to maintain a traffic department, and as every railroad does maintain a traffic department and employs a large number of representatives whose duty it is to keep in touch with the business conditions, it may be safely concluded that they are doing so because the management realizes that traffic is a thing to be fostered and built up and does not already exist in large volume for which it is only necessary to provide cars and service.

The difference between rates established by acts of Legislature and those established by the railroad companies is simply this: The rates of the Legislature do not take into account the commercial conditions, which vary from year to year and sometimes from month to month; whereas the rates made by the traffic officials of a railroad are primarily based on commercial conditions and are changed as commercial conditions change.

Rates made by acts of Legislature are very much like a clock that will not run. Such a clock can never be right more than twice in twenty-four hours and all the rest of the time it is wrong. Rates made by acts of Legislature are sometimes right, but are usually wrong.

The only way in which traffic officials can induce the maximum amount of traffic is by so adjusting the rates as to permit the shipper to meet at the point of destination the competition of other business centers.

Not only must the rate be adjusted so as to be satisfactory to the consumer, but it must also be satisfactory to the producer, and must also be so fixed that the volume of business will be distributed between the several centers of production and the several carriers, but.

It must not be understood that the traffic interests of any large railroad are dependent upon the intelligence of only one or two men. Every railroad has a large number of traffic representatives. These men are stationed in different parts of the country. The larger the railroad the more representatives it has and the more complete are its means of obtaining information as to business conditions, not only for the present, but for the future as far as they can be predicted.

Furthermore, through the medium of traffic associations and regular meetings of these traffic associations the officials of the different railroads interchange views and discuss conditions, so that the official of one road really has the benefit not only of the information furnished by his own representatives, but the information furnished by representatives of all other lines interested in the same traffic. By this means errors of judgment of one man are corrected by the information obtained by another. With the possible exception of the business agencies such as Dun's or Bradstreet's, there is no more complete organization in the country than the traffic organization of the railroads.

The information as to the business conditions is obtained not only from the traffic representatives stationed at the large commercial centers, but the status of trade in the smaller places is ascertained through traveling representatives, while immediately upon the railroad itself the actual business offering for shipment day by day, the requests for cars and the detailed operation of the road constitute a barometer which is invaluable.

As I have said before, in the attempted regulation of railroad rates through Legislative action, the mistake is made in assuming that there is always available a large volume of traffic ready to move. Of course, large commercial centers constantly produce freight of one kind or another, but this freight may not move in the direction of every railroad except in limited quantities.

The so-called local traffic of a railroad is that which originates at or is destined to a strictly local station. For the transportation of freight and for passenger accommodations these local stations necessarily depend upon the railroad.

It is the constant effort of every railroad, through its freight and passenger departments and through its industrial department, to locate a

large amount of material or manufactured articles which will afford means of developing the passenger traffic, but it should be clearly understood that the development of local traffic of this kind is a matter of slow growth. Very frequently the communities are residential communities only, and neither produce nor consume a large amount of freight. The quantity of freight is so small that no reduction in rate can have any appreciable effect towards increasing the volume nor, as a matter of fact, would an increase in the freight charges, unless such increase is extremely unreasonable, have much effect in decreasing the volume.

A small flour mill, for instance, operating at a country point draws its supply of wheat from the surrounding country by wagons, manufactures the wheat into flour, and either sells it locally to a wagon trade or ships a few barrels at a time to points within fifty or a hundred miles. The flour mills employ only two or three men, some of the small mills being operated by a man and a boy, and, therefore, this industry is neither a producer of freight or passenger revenue except to a very limited extent. It can be clearly seen that no reduction in the passenger fares will result in increasing the amount of travel indulged in by these two or three men, and again, no reduction in freight rates will induce a movement of flour from this mill, the capacity will turn out.

The condition is true as to a small mill having a local trade.

It is for this reason that the earnings of a railroad on strictly local traffic, and which is frequently limited to the boundaries of one State, are absolutely inadequate to pay the expense of operating the trains, to say nothing of the cost of maintaining the roadbed, bridges, trestles and station buildings. It may be safely stated then that, the strictly local business of a railroad is not sufficient to pay the cost of maintaining the railroad, and that a large proportion of the cost of maintaining and operating a railroad must be paid out of the proceeds on through traffic and on interstate traffic.

Not only does a railroad frequently have an industrial agent whose duty it is to locate new industries, but the operating and traffic departments are constantly working toward the development of local points, with the hope that in the future the combined earnings on local, through and interstate traffic will cover the cost of maintaining freight and passenger service to and from such local stations. Self-interest, therefore, induces a railroad to render as satisfactory service to patrons at local points as at competitive points, and to enable the manufacturing industries at local points to develop to the fullest extent, it is the usual rule to establish the same rates from these local points on manufactured articles as from nearby competitive points. In this way the manufacturer at the local point has the benefit of competition between railroads.

It is perfectly manifest that a reduction in the rate of freight does not reduce the cost of operation, but if the revenue of the road decreases, the operating department is forced into economies, resulting in unsatisfactory station buildings and unsatisfactory service.

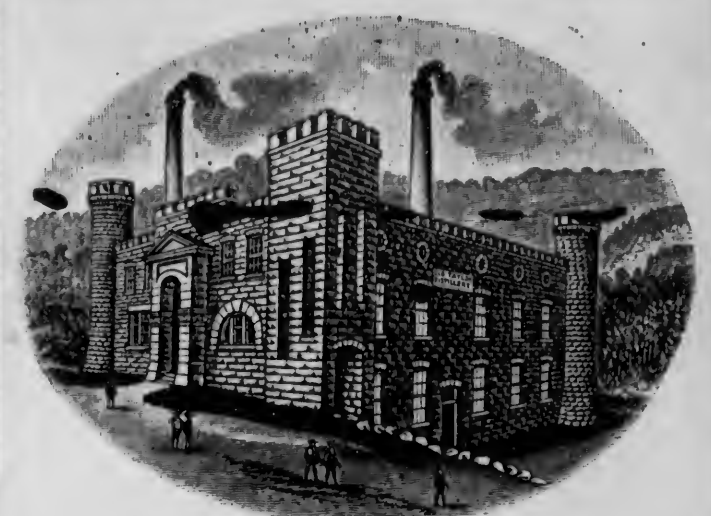
This is the condition from which the carriers of this country are suffering at the present time. I believe it to be true that the rates of freight generally throughout the country are unnecessarily low, but while we are handling a large volume of traffic made by the shippers and manufacturers generally were so large that they were able to absorb the freight charges and perhaps in some cases invade other territories with their products, in which, under normal conditions they could not expect to compete.

Now that the volume of traffic has decreased to what may be assumed to be only the necessary tonnage, we find after eight or nine months of experience that the revenue derived from the amount of traffic available under these circumstances is not sufficient to safely cover the minimum amount of expenses.

No railroad can operate without a roadbed, and this roadbed requires a certain expense to maintain it.

Every railroad must have repair shops either owned outright in which to make repairs to locomotives and cars, or must, by contract provide for these repairs in some other shop. A road, no matter how small, must have a certain organization. A road must be divided into sections with each section in charge of a foreman, the foreman having under his supervision a greater or less number of men. There must be a department in charge of bridges, and there must be a superintendent in charge of physical operation. This organization must be maintained in order that the road may be safely operated, and if the volume of business and rates earned on that business do not bring in enough re-

OLD TAYLOR DISTILLERY.



THE HOME OF OLD TAYLOR

A BEVERAGE WHISKEY OF TOPMOST CLASS.

BOTTLED IN BOND.

Age, Proof, Genuineness and Measure Are of Government Guarantee.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS,

DISTILLERS.

(Incorporated.)

FRANKFORT, KY.

venue for any additional expenses, then the additional expenses must be cut out.

Until we know the result of this ill-advised opposition to the proposed advances in freight rates, it is not probable that we will expend any more money than will cover the actual necessities.

Yours truly,

T. C. POWELL, Vice-President.

Twist of Good Tobacco

Helps Man In Court.

AMUSING STORIES OF JUDGE NUTTALL REVIVED BY APPOINTMENT OF NEPHEW.

Dr. W. L. Nuttall, a nephew of the late Judge Elijah Nuttall, who was judge of this judicial district for many years, has been appointed superintendent of the Feeble-Minded Institute, located here, to succeed Dr. Alex. Bailey, resigned. Dr. Bailey resigned, it is understood, to accept a position in Louisville, which will carry with it a much larger salary than was paid here. The change is effective at once, and Dr. Nuttall will be in charge from now on.

Many amusing stories are told of Judge Nuttall, and they have been revived by the appointment of his nephew. One story was of Judge Nuttall adjourning court to see the elephant swim the river here. In those days there was a wooden bridge across the river here and elephants were not allowed to cross on the bridge for fear the big beasts would tear down the structure. On this occasion the elephant walked and swam across while the court, judge, jury and everybody stood on the bridge and watched the performance.

It is said that one day, in court a man was seen trying to force his way through the crowd in the rear of the court room and considerable confusion was caused thereby. Judge Nuttall was disturbed by the noise and directed the sheriff to fine the man who was creating the confusion. The crowd opened up so that the man could get to the bench and he then handed Judge Nuttall a twist of tobacco.

"I was just trying to get up here, Judge, to give you this tobacco. I had a hard time getting through the crowd, and that was why I made so much noise."

Judge Nuttall twisted off some of the tobacco, filled his pipe, and after he had taken several puffs, said to the clerk:

"This is pretty good tobacco. Mr. Clerk you may cancel that fine, and he need not pay it."

No matter how small the job of printing you have, we want it, and we will give it the same careful attention as we would a great big one. We desire your business, and will show you that we appreciate same by doing good work. Use either phone, 11.

Too much advertising is injurious to some businesses in the same way that too much chopping spoils mince-meat. It is as difficult to advertise some businesses too much as to chop mince-meat too fine.

We print anything and we print everything right.

\$1.25
CINCINNATI

and Return via.

F. & C. and Q. & C.

Route

Sunday,
AUG. 23

..SPECIAL TRAIN..
LEAVING FRANKFORT 7:00 A. M.
Ask ticket agent for particulars

THE BEST WHISKY

For your money at

Geo. B. SALENDER'S,

45 St. Clair St.

Four Swinging Negroes

Shown On Postal Card.

NOVEL SOUVENIR PRODUCED BY
RUSSELLVILLE MAN—SHOWS
WE LYNCHED THEM.

An enterprising citizen of Hopkinsville, has had photographed on a postal card the bodies of four negroes recently swung up on a cedar tree at Russellville, and he has applied to the Postoffice Department to know if, under the regulations, such a postal is prohibited from going through the mails. The picture is a decidedly gruesome one, of course, and the features of two of the strangled negroes are brought out clearly on the postal. The bodies of the other two are hanging so that their faces can not be plainly seen. The Postmaster General is expected to make a ruling on the matter in the course of a few days. So far as known now, there is nothing in the law or regulations that would exactly cover this case. There is nothing obscene in the picture, and it could not be excluded on that score. It is an unheard of application, and created much comment around the department.

A Boon to Elderly People.

Most elderly people have some kidney or bladder disorder that is both painful and dangerous. Foley's Kidney remedy has proven a boon to many elderly people, as it stimulates the urinary organs, corrects irregularities and tones up the system. Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy at once and be vigorous. For sale by all druggists.

SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS



An immense lot of Remnants left over from our July Clearance Sale are now on our counters, marked ridiculously cheap. How thrifty women will snap them up for summer waists and children's wear. In addition to our Remnants, we have reduced prices on every article of summer merchandise. We name a few of the many bargains to be found here.

Misses Drop-stitch Hose, black and white, pair..... 8c
16-button length Black Cotton Gloves, damaged, pair..... 25c
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, each..... 10c
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, per garment..... 25c
White Silk Parasols, slightly soiled,..... 98c
Infants' Muslin caps, each..... 15c

Dry Goods

Dr. Lutkemeier
ESTABLISHED 1876

Carpets

ALL DENY

Story About Taylor Returning For Trial.

Gov. Willson Says He Knows Nothing Of It.

Fugitive Also Denies It Is News To Him.

LOUISVILLE POST STARTS AGAIN.

According to the Louisville Post, which claims to have inside information on the subject, W. S. Taylor, one time acting Governor of Kentucky, and under indictment for complicity in the murder of William Goebel, will return to Kentucky to face trial, after the November election. The story is emphatically denied by Gov. Willson, and Taylor says he knows nothing about it. The story, as printed in the Post, is given for what it is worth:

It is announced to-day on the authority of a close friend of former Governor W. S. Taylor that Mr. Taylor will return to Kentucky from Indianapolis for trial on the charge of complicity in the Goebel murder case immediately after the November election. It is also considered probable that the case, upon change of venue, will be transferred to Louisville.

Mr. Taylor has always stated his willingness to return to Kentucky and stand trial, provided that he could secure a fair trial and would be granted bail. During his canvass for Governor, Mr. A. E. Willson stated that Mr. Taylor would certainly return to Kentucky for trial if he was elected, but that Mr. Taylor would be given a fair trial.

Information from Frankfort is that Gov. Willson has decided not to bring this matter up pending the campaign. He is determined not to make the Goebel case a political issue, and will take no steps until the election is over. Immediately after the election, however, he will notify Mr. Taylor that the time has come for him to face trial and dispose in one way or other of the charge against him.

Mr. Taylor has indicated to friends his entire willingness to return shortly after the election, as he, too, desires to keep his case out of politics. The attorneys of Mr. Taylor will at once ask bail and a change of venue. They have not indicated where they want the case sent, although some strong friends of Mr. Taylor have indicated the mountains. This will not be done. The case against Mr. Taylor will be called in neutral ground, and it is pointed out that Louisville is probably more free from prejudice in this case than any other part of the State.

As soon as Mr. Taylor returns the case will be called in Frankfort before Circuit Judge Stout. The latter declined to try Caleb Powers, although the attorneys for both sides wanted him to sit, on the grounds

that he had once acted as an attorney for the prosecution in one of these cases. It is considered certain therefore, that Judge Stout will retire and Gov. Willson will appoint a judge. It is predicted that Gov. Willson will appoint one of the foremost attorneys in Kentucky to sit in the case.

It is certain that Gov. Willson will not pardon Mr. Taylor without a trial, and the friends of Mr. Taylor say that he only wants a fair trial and to settle the case in court.

Therefore, Mr. Taylor will return for trial either late in November or early in December, and, as stated, there are strong chances that the case will be tried in Louisville with a special judge, appointed by Gov. Willson, presiding.

Taylor Refuses to Talk.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13.—William S. Taylor, when shown the dispatch from Louisville this afternoon, regarding his probable return to Kentucky for trial after the election, said: "I don't know anything about it. That's all I have to say and that's all I want to be reported as saying. And it is the truth. I do not know anything about it."

Governor Denies.

Gov. Willson said, with respect to the Post story, so far as he is concerned:

"I have positively talked with no one on the subject of having Mr. Taylor brought back to Kentucky, or his voluntary return to stand trial, nor have I considered the case in any way with respect to politics. There is absolutely no foundation whatever for the reference which is made to me and what I will do, in the paper's story this afternoon."

Will Open The Fight In Every County.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE FIGURES OF BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 7.

The Democratic State Campaign headquarters will be opened up in Louisville just as soon as Ben Johnson, chairman of the committee, can find suitable quarters. He was authorized by the committee to secure quarters and open up the headquarters as soon as possible. Mr. Johnson said that he hoped to get everything in shape within the next few weeks. Judge S. W. Hager, of Ashland, was made chairman of the Speakers' Committee. It was tacitly determined that the campaign should be opened on Monday, September 7, and that it would be opened in every county on that date. However, this date may be changed.

It was also decided that the Campaign Committee would appoint a campaign chairman in each county in the State. In many instances the campaign chairman may be the regular chairman of the County Democratic Committee, but in other cases different persons may be named. Some of these county campaign chairmen have been decided upon, but the list will not be ready for announcement for a week or two yet.

Robert G. Phillips, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, was elected Secretary of the State Campaign Committee. Both Chairman Johnson and Secretary Phillips will be at headquarters constantly as soon as it is opened up.

TOYS WITH THEM.

Frankfort Plays All Around Lawrenceburg Team.

GAME LOOKS CLOSE ON PAPER, BUT REALLY WAS AN EASY ONE FOR LOCALS.

Lawrenceburg was all awestruck on Thursday because the team from that city played Frankfort a 6 to 5 game and tied the score in the ninth inning. They were as proud as if they had won, and went back home with their chests stuck out. At that they had no cause to be chesty, for Frankfort only toyed with them, and had the game at their mercy at all stages. The score makes it look like a close and exciting game. In point of fact, it was not. The Frankfort team was the master after the first inning, when they put three runs across the plate, and there never was much doubt about which side would win after that inning. The Lawmakers gave the crowd a run for their money by allowing the visitors to tie the score in their half of the ninth, and some of the Lawrenceburg rooters really thought they had a chance. But they didn't. Frankfort was the run necessary to win, and they were in trouble, and ended the game the way everybody thought it should be.

In the first inning Frankfort scored three runs, largely through the bad playing of O'Bannon, who pitched himself into a hole. Steele hit safely and was followed by Hoffman, who bunted. O'Bannon could not pick up the ball and Fritz was safe at first. O'Bannon then passed Bohannon, filling the sacks. Zurlage hit safely to right, and the ball was fumbled, so that everybody scored, Bohannon putting on extra steam and beating the throw-in. After that the game was dull. It looked like the score would be a big one, and the crowd in the bleachers seriously discussed going home. But O'Bannon steadied down and began pitching good ball. He was effective and kept his head, but the team behind him did not give him good support. Such playing as they did would have taken the heart out of many pitchers, but O'Bannon worked on, doing the best he could.

In the fourth inning Hoffman landed on the first ball pitched and dropped it over the left field fence for a homer. Later Yantz, for Lawrenceburg, duplicated the performance, the ball going almost in the same place as the one knocked by Hoffman. The visitors missed their chance to win in the sixth, old man "Inability to Hit" being on deck. Yantz walked and went to second on Fox's hit. Kelley walked, filling the bases, with nobody out. It looked like Lawrenceburg would get at least two runs over, and maybe more. Cornell was soaring around in the clouds, but he steadied down enough to strike out Lindsay. But the next man went to first on four wide ones, forcing in a run, and leaving the bases still full, with only one out. The next man up for the visitors sent a feeble one to Cornell and a quick double-play resulted, the side being retired with only the one run scored. It was getting out of a bad hole luckily. Lawrenceburg put two more across in the first half of the ninth by hard hitting, and it looked like an extra inning or two. The crowd, which had started for the gate, settled back against the fence, prepared to see more playing. But Steele made his third hit and took second on a neat sacrifice by Hoffman. He went to third on Bohannon's long fly and scored the winning run when Zurlage put a safe one over short. That ended the game.

LIFTING THE WEIGHT.

Sad his air,
Eyes are dim.
Lots of care
Sits on him.
Yes, he'll go
To a play;
Ease his woe,
Wife's away.

Will he drink?
Sure he will.
Glasses clink;
Have your fill.
Ring the bell;
He will pay.
Sound woe's knell.
Wife's away.

Have a ride
In a cab;
Swell the time
Of his gab,
Flow of quip;
Makes him gay.
Let'er rip!
Wife's away.

No enterprising printer will be content, with merely keeping up to the times. Those who are most successful strive to keep ahead of the procession.

SNUFF FACTORY

Proposed For Dark Tobacco Planter's Association.

WESTERN KENTUCKY FARMERS WOULD FIGHT TRUST WITH ITS OWN WEAPONS.

No step taken since the formation of the Planters' Protective Association has been of more importance than the move now on foot to establish a mammoth factory in the dark tobacco district for the manufacture of snuff. The plan is no scheme to frighten the present manufacturers of snuff into buying tobacco controlled by the organization, but is a carefully planned business enterprise, with solid, substantial business men behind it, who have made up their minds to see it go through before many months have passed.

The idea is one which should be loyally supported by every man who belongs to the association, both in spirit and in the more substantial way in helping it along financially to the extent of his ability. It is desirable that the stock be taken, not by the man of wealth, who is in a position to invest large sums in the concern, but by the small investor. Every man in the district should feel that the enterprise is his, that he is vitally interested in it because it represents, to a certain extent, his capital and his savings. With such a spirit as this behind the project, there is absolutely no doubt but that it will be one of the greatest successes in an industrial way ever undertaken by the farmers of any section.

The idea is not a new one by any means. Farmers of the great West own their own elevators for the storage of wheat and their own mills for grinding it into flour, and these are owned not by a few persons, but by practically an entire community. These industries owned in common by the producers have succeeded far beyond the expectations of those who at first started the movement which produced the tangible results of mills and elevators. Therefore, it is evident that a factory for the manufacture of snuff is only a step further along in the perfecting of the idea of organization, and there is no reason why the farmers of the dark tobacco district should not go into business for themselves and prosper in doing so.

The crop of Western Kentucky and Tennessee is tobacco, and it is reasonable to suppose that snuff manufactured on the ground where the raw material is produced and where the greater portion of it is consumed should be as successful as the mills which have followed cotton to the white fields of the South from the New England States and threatened to destroy entirely what was once a great industry in that thrifty section.

There is no reason why a pound of cotton should ever be shipped raw from the South and then shipped back again in a finished state.

Neither is there any reason why every pound of snuff consumed in the United States should not be manufactured in the country where the tobacco from which it is made is grown. The success of the enterprise is certain if it receives the loyal support of the people it should have. And it is necessary to have this for any enterprise to succeed.

Likewise, the erection of the plant, with a capitalization probably in excess of half a million dollars, will mean much in a business way to the city or town which secures its location. The plant will be thoroughly modern, employing a large number of persons. Business men of Clarksville have already begun their efforts to have it located at that place, and it is certain that those of Hopkinsville, Paducah and Springfield are not far behind them. Guthrie is an admirable location for such an enterprise, with railroads centering from every direction, and it is up to the people to do something if they want the plant located at this place—The Tobacco Planter.

WOMAN'S TEARS GET PARDON FOR HUSBAND

Former Lieutenant Governor Worthington was here the other day. He was looking well and hearty, in spite of his years, and was warmly greeted by his many old friends. He was always well liked in Frankfort, and made old friends when he made acquaintances. When he was acting Governor, Mr. Worthington was besieged by pardon seekers, and he issued a good many pardons. On one occasion, so the story goes, when W. O. Bradley, then Governor, returned from a trip, he asked Mr. Worthington why a pardon had been issued to a certain man.

"Why did you pardon that man, Worthington?" asked the Governor. "Why, blast it, man his wife came into my office and cried, and what in the devil was I to do?"

BURNT WHISKEY

Kills Thousands Of Fish In Elkhorn Creek.

FARMERS MOURNING OVER DESTRUCTION RESULTING FROM DISTILLERY FIRE.

Fish by the thousands have been killed in the south fork of Elkhorn by the burned whisky which flowed into the creek at the time of the burning of the bonded warehouse of the Greenbaum distillery, near Midway. When the flames destroyed the warehouse, 47,000 barrels of whisky were on fire and the barrels burst open, pouring thousands of gallons of whisky into a small creek which is tributary to Elkhorn. The whisky, floating on top of the water, and blazing as it went down stream, quickly spread to Elkhorn, and in a few hours the creek for several miles was on fire. Several houses caught from this fire on the creek. It is not known how much whisky was lost in the fire or how much of it ran into the creek.

Since the fire, thousands of dead fish have been found floating on top of the water in the creek, or caught in the hackwater and eddies. Some of the fish were caught, but could not be eaten, they tasted so strongly of burned whisky. It is said by residents along the creek that the progress of the whisky down the creek could be traced all the way down creek could be traced all the way to where Elkhorn empties into the Kentucky River.

R. L. Sims, a well-known farmer who lives along the creek, near Woodlake, says that the water in the south fork of Elkhorn is stained dark brown and the banks are strewn with dead fish. As Elkhorn is one of the best fishing streams in this State and has been the mecca of fishermen for some years, there is much excitement among the anglers in this city, who fear that they will be unable to pursue their favorite pastime for several years. The fish in the other branch of Elkhorn were killed in some unknown way, either by distillery refuse or by oil from a refinery, or by poison, and thousands died in that way. Now that the fire has killed thousands of other fish, at this rate it will not be long until there will be no fish in either branch of Elkhorn.

Glasgow Times Gives Franklin Big Boost.

The following appeared recently in the editorial columns of the Glasgow Times:

"Except for official announcement to that effect, the Glasgow Times, would deem opposition to Hon. R. B. Franklin, the famous Commonwealth's attorney for the Fourteenth judicial district, incredible. That he is opposed is a striking illustration of the feebleness of public memory, and the fickleness of political fortunes.

"Hon. R. B. Franklin, or 'Bob,' as he is affectionately styled by his friends, is one of the most brilliant intellects in the State. As an orator, he stands second to none, and has no superior at the Kentucky bar; as a prosecutor, he is the ablest anywhere—barring none—and his fame has gone out over the whole nation. Long after he has mouldered back to original dust, his speeches in the Goebel trial will live as models of choice and beautiful language, strong and stirring appeal, close and logical reasoning, terrific invective and pathetic and glowing eloquence. As a matter of simple justice, his arduous labors in the Goebel case entitle him to any reward he might ask from the Democratic party. As he seeks nothing except endorsement, the Times is, the more it thinks the matter over, less able to see why he should not have it.

"Bob Franklin reflects both credit and honor upon the district he serves so faithfully and brilliantly. In truth, he is a State character, has been strongly urged for both United States Senate and Governor, and there is no office within the gift of the public he could not fill with distinguished ability to himself and to his people. To retire, him from public life would be a calamity; to harass him with opposition is proof positive that the highest order of talent and of service does not always receive its just reward and that politics is the most ungrateful of all pursuits."

The best printing, regardless of price, is the only kind that is really worth while. Quality and good service are the claims we urge for business. We have faith in our printing ability, and would be glad to be judged by our work; it's always good printing.

SEES VICTORY.

Chairman Lloyd Well Pleased With Prospects.

Chairman Lloyd, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, left for Chicago tonight highly encouraged over the situation, and he gives out some good reasons, too, says a Washington despatch to the Courier-Journal, the chairman:

"Look over the series of great publican fights in the States and compare to it the harmony and calm termination of the Democrats to win and you will understand part of the reason why we are confident."

"The Republicans have a great factional contest in New York," continued Mr. Lloyd. "I don't know how it will end, except that the thing the managers do will apparently be the wrong thing. In Ohio they have another; in Indiana a third, Illinois is one of their most serious series, but Minnesota and Wisconsin are probably as bad as could be found. Turn to Iowa and there is another, while Kansas is quite as serious as might be hoped for. Factional Republican troubles have put an end to all serious expectation of their success in Tennessee, West Virginia or Kentucky; while in my own State of Missouri everybody concedes that Bryan will win by 20,000 or more. California is looked upon as probably Democratic and Nebraska as certain to go for its favorite son."

"Just set off against this condition," went on Mr. Lloyd, "the fact that there is not a real Democratic factional fight in the country—not one—and you may understand why we expect to win. This is a year when the people are not going to get enthusiastic, so far as outward signs go. There will be no repetition of the enthusiasm and the demonstrations of the Blaine campaign in 1884 and the first Bryan fight in 1896. I expect the people will attend the political meetings and manifest deep interest; but they are going to think rather than shout; to contemplate instead of hurrah. There is one aspect of the country's situation regarding which I feel that the press has not been quite fair—and at that I don't feel disposed to find fault. I refer to the disposition to minimize the evidence of industrial depression. What these evidences are all know. I was in St. Louis recently and men who are familiar with conditions told me of them; Pittsburgh people have assured me that in that city the worst conditions in the 1893 panic were little, if any, worse than they are now."

"All over the industrial section of the country like conditions prevail, but the less said about it the better. The people know whether they are prosperous or not. You can't make them believe in reading it in the newspapers that they are making money at a rapid rate, when, in fact, they are not making a living. That brings up the question of the cost of living. We are going to make a big feature of that argument. No, I can't announce the names of the people who are getting up our literature on the subject, but it is being prepared and we expect it to be one of the most effective features we will press in the campaign. The man who still has an income finds that the depression has not decreased the cost of living for him; the man whose income has been cut off is still more painfully aware of that fact."

Colonels Will Not Wear New Uniforms Yet.

GOVERNOR CALLS OFF PROPOSED TRIP TO CAMP PERRY RANGE.

Gov. Willson's staff did not get their chance to appear in their uniforms this week, as they had expected. The Governor had planned to go to Camp Perry, with his staff and they would have worn their uniforms for the first time. They were going to help the Kentucky State rifle team, and would have awed the soldiers in camp by the magnificence of their regalia. But it was not to be. The Governor was tied up with work and could not get away. He made the announcement the other day that he would have to stay in Frankfort, and there was sadness in the hearts of the Colonels.

The Governor says he is never going to leave Frankfort again. He likes the place and he is going to stay here now. He is not going to take a vacation, and expects to remain here all summer. He is not playing golf any, either, and is digging most of the time. Something always comes up to prevent the Governor from getting to the Country Club for his golf games, and he is getting peevish about it.